MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JUNE 1986

Libya

A "top-ranking" Soviet military delegation currently visiting the Jamahiriyah met with Libya's Col Abdallah Sanusi [illegible] on [illegible] 16 June, according to Voice of Unified Arab Homeland radio. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with a YAR minister who conveyed a message from the YAR president, JANA reported.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported renewed fighting in the Sabra Shatila area [illegible] Palestinian gunmen made unsuccessful attempts to advance. The clashes erupted in spite of further talks between the Amal Movement, the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and Syrian observers on measures to implement the cease-fire and settle the agreement concluded in Damascus 13 June.

In East Beirut, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee [illegible] Samir Ja'ja' reiterated the stance of the Phalangist Party, the latter asserting that they will promote Christian unity and that there will no longer be any retreat to differences between the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangists, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. As for President Amin al-Jumayyil's [illegible] visit, WAKH and Monitor radio noted that Al-Jumayyil discussed the Lebanese situation in talks with the USSR president and the Russian envoy.

Israel

A rights claiming to represent the PLO's Force 17 told a news agency in Beirut that 3 were injured by a Force 17 agent, "responsible for the crash of an IDF vehicle in the Jordan Valley in which three IDF soldiers were killed, AFP reported. However, Israeli radio said the crash was the result of a [illegible].

Egypt

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali will visit the Soviet Union next July 6th at the invitation of the Soviet Union's [illegible]. Cairo radio reported, noting that Ghali will meet with "senior" Soviet Foreign Ministry officials. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ismat 'Abd al-Majid conferred with his East German counterpart in Berlin, according to the GDR agency ADN. At his sessions with the United States, "informed diplomatic sources" cited by the Qatari paper Al-'Arab al-Yawm that Egypt and the United States have reached agreement on providing the latter with military facilities, including a "special" military complex on Egypt's northwestern coast.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman announced INA that Iraqi fighters bombed facilities on Iran's Khark Island early 17 June.

UAE

A Development Council decree issued by SHAYKH ZAYID announced that youths wishing to enroll in higher and vocational education establishments must spend[illegible] complete their term of military service in both a valid exemption document [illegible] being able to enter such schools. Those who complete their military service will be able to enroll for higher education without taking entry examinations, the decree said. Civil servants will be required to complete their military terms after concluding their studies. The decree promised that those "meritorious" measures will be invoked if and when the "circumstances [illegible]" are subsequently used more to our favor [illegible].

Pakistan

Pakistani police held the Afghan MIG 23 military [illegible] two bomb explosions in the Peshawar [illegible] which killed 3 people and injured 13 others, AFP reported. One of the bombs exploded in a [illegible], killing [illegible] passengers, while the other exploded [illegible] a truck [illegible].

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PLO Executive Committee Session Continues

LD161800 Algiers APS in English 1115 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 16/06/86 (APS) — The PLO Executive Committee meeting, which started on Saturday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Yasir 'Arafat carried on yesterday the examination of the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, following the escalation of clashes with militiamen of the "Amal" Movement around Palestinian camps of Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra and Shatila which resulted in tens of dead and wounded among the Palestinian population, the WAFA Palestinian agency reported. The PLO Executive Committee president is also to examine the evolution of the Arab conjuncture, to deal with peace efforts aiming at putting an end to the conflict between Iran and Iraq as well as means to mobilize all the possible potentialities to reinforce the Palestinian cause, "WAFA" added.

Meetings Conclude

GF161712 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee ended its meetings in Tunis yesterday under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. In its meetings the committee discussed the dangerous and continuing situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut [word indistinct] by the Amal Movement militia despite all the cease-fire attempts which are being observed by the Palestinians defending the camps. The Executive Committee also discussed the situation of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories and made a number of decisions to escalate Palestinian resistance inside the occupied territories.

PLO Dissident Backs Amal-PNSF Accord, Thanks Syria

JN161620 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] In Amman, Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], who is leading a dissident movement against the PLO leadership, has expressed support for the cease-fire agreement between the Amal Movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front. He regarded the agreement as a positive point to the Syrian president's credit. Abu al-Za'im thanked the Syrian Government for its efforts to stop the bloodbath in which innocent Lebanese and Palestinians have been killed for foiling the aggressive attempts of Yasir 'Arafat and his comrades, as Abu al-Za'im put it.

PLO's Al-Wazir Appeals for Palestinian Unity

JN141828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has warned that the current fierce onslaught against the Palestine question is aimed not only at the issue of who represents the Palestinian people, but also at the existence of Palestinian people.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* published in Dubayy today, Brother Abu Jihad stressed that there is a pressing need to surmount all obstacles to achieve Palestinian unity. He called on all the Palestinian revolution factions to assume their responsibilities toward surmounting all obstacles to fulfil the Palestinian people's aspirations and national unity. Brother Abu Jihad affirmed that the PLO leadership will spare no effort to achieve cohesion among all Palestinian sides.

PLO Reports Accounts of Palestinian-Amal Fighting

Amal Attacks on Camps Continue

JN131836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] For the 28th consecutive day, the agent Amal gangs are continuing to reinforce their siege of the Palestinian Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps in West Beirut. They are also preventing any medical or food supplies from reaching these camps, which suffer from a grave shortage of these supplies.

Meanwhile, armed clashes renewed between Nabih Birri's agent militias and the Palestinian fighters defending the refugee camps. Reports said that Nabih Birri's gangs backed by the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade used T-54 tanks and automatic weapons to shell the refugee camps, especially the Shatila camp. The reports said the shelling was very intense and uncontrolled, and that many martyrs and wounded fell as a result. The reports also said that ambulances could not move the dead and wounded due to the intense barbaric shelling against the steadfast Palestinian camp, and that Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp in the southern suburb of West Beirut was subjected last night to recoilless artillery shelling. Press correspondents said that a thick black cloud of smoke covered large parts of the camp. A Palestinian military spokesman from Burj al-Barajinah said that the shelling martyred and wounded many Palestinian civilians. The spokesman added that the Palestinian fighters foiled numerous attempts by the agent Amal militias to storm the camp last night and this morning.

Siege Continues; Attacks Repelled

JN161912 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The agent Amal Movement gangs of Nabih Birri, under the direct supervision of the Syrian regime's intelligence, have been escalating their savage aggressions against the Palestinian camps in southern Beirut for the 32d consecutive day. A Palestinian spokesman said that the agent Birri gangs, which are supported by the Lebanese 6th Brigade, increased their savage shelling yesterday and today, using artillery, tank, and mortar fire against populated centers in the camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah. The savage shelling inflicted a number of casualties among peaceful citizens, including a number of women and children.

The spokesman said that the agent Birri gangs last night made several attempts to advance along the southern flank of Shatila

camp supported by tanks and heavy machineguns mounted on vehicles. However, the Palestinian fighters who defend the camps repelled all these attempts, forcing the aggressors to retreat after suffering grave losses in men and equipment. The spokesman added that the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps suffer from serious health conditions because of the continued siege and fierce shelling and contagious diseases are spreading.

PLO Forces Report Anti-Israeli Military Operations

Vehicle Near Jerusalem Attacked

JN131815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: One of our groups of fighters operating inside the occupied homeland launched an incendiary bomb attack yesterday evening against a Zionist military vehicle on a road north of occupied Jerusalem. The vehicle sustained some damage and its occupants, various injuries. The Zionist security forces cordoned off the scene of the operation, carried out an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Our group managed to withdraw from the scene of the operation with complete success. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Barracks Shelled; Patrol Ambushed

JN131840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces carried out several attacks during the past 24 hours against the positions of the Zionist enemy forces and agent militias in southern Lebanon. A statement by the joint forces said one that one of their groups used Grad rockets to shell a Zionist enemy barracks in Marj 'Uyun. Fire was seen blazing in the barracks.

The same group earlier shelled the Al-'Ayshiyah center, which belongs to the so-called army of southern Lebanon, with rockets and scored direct hits. The statement added that another group ambushed a Zionist enemy patrol and clashed with it. One military vehicle was damaged and all of its occupants were either killed or wounded.

Military Vehicle, Bus Attacked

JN141840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:
In accordance with the revolution leadership's instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military vehicle with incendiary bombs yesterday near the city of Nabulus in the occupied West Bank. The attack started a fire inside the Zionist vehicle and wounded several enemy personnel. The occupation forces besieged the operations area, imposed a curfew on it, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Our combat group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The Palestinian spokesman has also stated the following:
Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military bus with incendiary bombs last night near Shu'fat, north of occupied Jerusalem. The attack damaged the bus and wounded several enemy personnel. The Zionist security forces immediately besieged the area, launched search and arrest campaigns against the camp's citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Despite the enemy's measures, our hero revolutionaries left the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Vehicle Burned in Gaza

GF150425 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Our heroes of the Martyr Mahir al-Borno group operating in the occupied homeland carried out a military operation at 2230 on 11 June against a mobile enemy patrol as it was carrying out an arbitrary measure against our masses at the (Al-Shuja'iyah) area in the city of Gaza. The group attacked the enemy elements with incendiary bombs. It managed to burn the patrol vehicle and injured a member of the patrol. Zionist security forces immediately cordoned off the entire area, broke in and searched scores of houses, and arrested numerous Palestinian citizens on the pretext of their involvement in the operation. It is a revolution until victory.

Vehicle Destroyed; 2 Israelis Killed

JN151838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] A group belonging to the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces detonated remote-controlled explosive charges yesterday under a Zionist military patrol on the road to Ra's al-Naqurah in southern Lebanon. The explosion destroyed a military vehicle, damaged another, killed two Zionist soldiers, and wounded more than four others.

Explosives Set Off in S. Lebanon

JN161925 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance forces yesterday detonated a remote-controlled explosive charge under a Zionist military patrol inside the occupied border strip. One vehicle was destroyed, another damaged, and their occupants were either killed or wounded. Another group detonated explosive charges under a patrol belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon while passing through Bint Jubayl in southern Lebanon. Two vehicles were either destroyed or damaged and a number of agents were either killed or wounded.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Secretariat Statement on Qatar-Bahrain Agreement

GF161804 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Jun (SPA) — The GCC General Secretariat issued a statement today on the success of the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his brothers their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders, to contain the dispute between the two sisters, Qatar and Bahrain. The GCC General Secretariat statement reads as follows:

The General Secretariat followed up the good mediation efforts of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his brothers their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders which, thank God, were crowned with an auspicious agreement between the brothers in the states of Bahrain and Qatar, and which restored matters to their previous state. The General Secretariat had the honor to form the committee which attended the execution of the terms of this agreement and supervised it until its final stages. The efforts exerted by the GCC leaders and the agreement reached are a good indication of the solid relations and ties which are above anything else. They are also a confirmation of the firm GCC policy to support anything that preserves the security and stability of its states and the interests of its children. The agreement affirms the concept of profound neighborliness and intimacy between the two neighbors, Qatar and Bahrain, and enables the internal Gulf front to remain strong and cohesive and keeps the Gulf family as one family in which love and agreement prevail and which rises above incidents. It is also a confirmation of the eagerness of the wise leadership in the GCC states to keep the council a channel of Arab solidarity and a prop for joint Arab work, because the strength and unity of the council is a strength and prop for Arab solidarity.

Bisharah Cables King Fahd

GF161900 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1820 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Jun (SPA) — Mr 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC secretary general, sent a cable to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the success of his majesty's good efforts to achieve an agreement between the brothers in the states of Bahrain and Qatar. His excellency expressed congratulations for the fruitful and good efforts exerted by his majesty the king and his brothers their majesties and excellencies the leaders of the GCC states throughout the crisis days which, thank God, eased and resulted in the agreement of the two countries to withdraw their forces to their previous locations. His excellency stated that the agreement confirmed the eagerness of the GCC leaders to contain the crisis and preserve peace and stability in the region, which strengthens the good course of the council and its diligent work in the interest of the region and its children as well contributes to Arab solidarity through serious and honest work.

The GCC secretary general also sent congratulatory cables to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the sister state of Bahrain, and His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the sister state of Qatar, on the success of the good efforts to resolve the dispute between them. Mr Bisharah expressed his congratulations to their highnesses for the wisdom and farsightedness by which they tackled matters and for their cooperation with the good efforts exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his brothers the GCC leaders. He said that the agreement affirms the profoundity of relations between the brothers as well as strengthens the GCC and its course and contributes to fortifying peace and security in the region for which the GCC leaders always aspire.

Greek Tanker Hit By Helicopter in Persian Gulf

NC141926 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] A Greek tanker was hit in the Persian Gulf today but no member of the crew has injured, according to the Ministry of Merchant Marine. The 38,860-ton tanker of Greek ownership *(Korania)* was hit by two rockets fired by an unidentified helicopter. The ship was off Dubayy with a crew of 23 — 22 Greeks and one foreigner. As already reported, no one was injured and, fortunately, there was no fire onboard the ship, which is already undergoing repairs and is anchored 3 miles away from where it was attacked.

BAHRAIN

Paper Examines 'Nightmare' Created by Qatar's Action

GF161318 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 16 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Editor in Chief Ahmad Kamal: "What Now?"]

[Text] After landing on the man-made island of Fasht al-Dibal and staying there for 50 days the Qatari forces have withdrawn from an island whose area does not exceed 100 meters. But has the emotional and nervous nightmare created by Qatar ended?

We will leave the answer to the above question to history, future behavior, and to intentions.

A great deal has been said and written about the case since its provoked and irrational beginning — a little of it was close to the truth while much of it was very far from the truth. We on our part remained silent following the good example of our leader, his highness the amir. No statement was made by the Bahraini leaders, and a great deal could have been said and written.

Everyone exercised self-restraint in the face of numerous provocations and irrational behavior — in response to the mediator's request, so that matters could cool down and everyone could calm down and the mediation proceed along an easy and paved path.

We even avoided as much as possible publishing reports on the matter or discussing it. We left it to other papers to write about the matter, although we used to receive such reports and knew about the developments before anyone else. That is because officials in this country were always anxious to put us — and we represent Bahrain's public opinion — in the picture and to inform

us of all actions and moves made. Nevertheless, we were not tempted by making journalistic scoops.

Why did we do that? Why did we quote others while we were the first to know? Why?

The answer is that we wanted above all to preserve the spirit of cooperation and the principles of cooperation and the idea of cooperation in the heart of every citizen in the Gulf, and particularly in Bahrain and Qatar. Also we would have felt sad and pained if the situation had escalated and developed into an armed clash which almost flared up between Bahrain and Qatar — a fraternal country and GCC member. We would have felt sad and pained not out of fear or weakness but out of fear for the common and shining march in the Arab world, a march to which Qatar did not give any consideration when it did what it did.

There is no doubt that the soil of the homeland is sacred and dear. Anyone who forfeits one inch of soil forfeits all of it, and abandons his home, kinfolk, and children.

There is no doubt that every citizen who lives on the soil of this homeland and is sheltered by its skies and enjoys its wealth is fully prepared without a single moment's hesitation to defend it and to give his blood and life for every sacred and cherished grain of its soil. However, the issue affects the entire Arab Gulf, and the entire Arab homeland. The Gulf and Arab spirit dominated Bahrain's leaders and people and inspired them with vast resources for patience — resources for restraint, thought, and contemplation so that the Arab Gulf will remain united, and so that the Gulf family will remain a cohesive and strong unit with solid ranks.

Very regrettably — and we say this in view of what Qatar has done — we now need greater resources of patience and faith, so that the torch of cooperation will remain ablaze, and the spirit of cooperation will survive, and the aspirations for cooperation will continue.

We need vast resources of patience and faith so as to convince the Gulf layman that cooperation is a source of strength and not a source of weakness, that cooperation means peace and not war, and that cooperation means unity and not division and fragmentation.

Many years are needed to eliminate the effect of what Qatar has done in 50 days — to eliminate the effect not only on the land and in the sea but also in the hearts of the citizens of the Arab Gulf, the leaders and the peoples, and in the hearts of those who have worked for 5 years — and whose achievements were almost lost in 50 days.

Lebanese President Arrives on 2-day Visit

GF161456 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1440 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Manama, 16 Jun (WAKH) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Manama from Abu Dhabi today on a 2-day visit to Bahrain on the second leg of his tour of the region's countries. Foremost of those who welcomed the Lebanese president upon his arrival was Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Kahlifah, amir of Bahrain. He also was welcomed by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; ministers; and senior Bahraini officials. During his visit the Lebanese president will hold talks with his highness the amir of Bahrain and senior officials on bilateral relations, current developments on the Lebanese arena, and current Arab and international issues.

Talks Begin

GF161634 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] A session of official Bahraini-Lebanese talks began at Al-Qudaybiyah Palace at 1800 today. The Bahraini side was led by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and the Lebanese side was led by President Amin al-Jumayyil. Attending the talks on the Bahraini side were His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, minister of interior; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of finance and national economy; Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, assistant under secretary at the Ministry of Interior for immigration and passports; and Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawwa', director general of the prime minister's office. Attending on the Lebanese side was the Lebanese ambassador to Bahrain.

Foreign Minister on Talks

GF161916 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A session of official Bahraini-Lebanese talks began at Al-Qudaybayah Palace at 1800 today. After the talks Foreign Minister Shaykh Muahmmad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah made a statement in which he said that the meeting which was held this evening between his highness the amir and the Lebanese president took place in an atmosphere of amity and love. The Lebanese president projected his ideas on events in Lebanon. The Lebanese president also exchanged views on means to restore fraternity and amity to Lebanon. He said that Lebanon has to play its active Arab role in this ordeal.

The foreign minister added: We, in Bahrain, expressed our views on the need to support Lebanon to overcome the difficulties it is facing. The Government of Bahrain harbors all love and respect for the Lebanese Government and people and we will do our best to make Lebanon once again play its vanguard role in serving the Arab nation and its causes. Asked about the move the Lebanese president is making in the Gulf countries, the foreign minister said that this move will have a positive result by allowing the Lebanese political leadership to make contacts with this region; we, here, have historical relations with Lebanon.

The foreign minister wished every success for the Lebanese president's foreign tour because, he said, this will be a success for all of us. He wished that amity and fraternity will prevail all over Lebanon. Asked about Bahrain's contribution to restoring peace in Lebanon and toward helping Lebanon to overcome this plight,

the foreign minister said: We, in Bahrain, as a fraternal Arab country to Lebanon and as part of the Arab world should make every effort to understand the situation and truly assess it in order to extend assistance and support to restore Lebanese unity. He added: Bahrain will make, as his highness the amir promised during his talks with the Lebanese president, every effort possible on the Arab and international levels to serve Lebanon and its causes. Concluding his statement, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah described the talks between his highness the amir and the Lebanese president as lucrative and constructive and that they were dominated by a spirit of love and amity. He noted that the next session of talks between his highness and the Lebanese president will be held tomorrow, Tuesday.

Al-Jumayyil Speaks to Lebanese

GF170932 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Manama, 17 Jun (WAKH) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has stated that his present tour of the Gulf is within the framework of efforts and consultations carried out by the Lebanese political leadership with the brothers in the region in order to restore peace and amity to Lebanon. During his meeting in Manama today with the members of the Lebanese community in Bahrain, President al-Jumayyil said that he has discovered that all the brothers have a sincere desire and true intention to assist Lebanon in surmounting its ordeal.

The Lebanese president affirmed that his country will surmount its present crisis because the Lebanese people know how to face and surmount challenges. He said that despite all the suffering, Lebanon is still determined to restore peace to all parts of the country. He said that he has found understanding from His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, and an awareness of all the dimensions of the Lebanese crisis. He noted that the Bahraini Government, together with its Arab sister countries, is seeking to restore peace and amity to Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil is expected to depart Manama today for Oman within his tour; he has so far visited the UAE and Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Official Reviews Antiradiation Measures

GF161416 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 15 Jun 86 pp 1, 26

[Text] Dr Nuri al-Qazimi, assistant under secretary for public health and training affairs at the Ministry of Public Health and Planning, yesterday said that the Ministry of Public Health and Planning has taken measures capable of protecting citizens and residents from radiation.

Dr al-Qazimi said: The impression that we had after the explosion of the Soviet nuclear reactor at Chernobyl was that the crisis might be somewhat greater in the areas surrounding the accident site. However, after we carried out a number of atmospheric tests in Kuwait and on a number of foodstuffs imported from some countries, we discovered that the crisis has taken on a greater extent that we had earlier believed.

He said: We are in constant touch with specialized international organizations in order to learn of the situation.

He added that last Wednesday a meeting of the higher committee for protection from radiation was held under the chairmanship of Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi, minister of public health and planning. The meeting discussed technical reports prepared by the department of protection from radiation in cooperation with the department of environmental protection, both regarding atmospheric tests or tests on various foodstuffs, and the measures that have been taken in this regard. The acceptable levels of radiation for foodstuffs entering Kuwait during the next 6 months were studied.

The meeting also discussed the memorandum pertaining to advice given to travellers who intend to travel to some European countries. Appropriate measures were taken with regard to it.

Dr al-Qazimi praised the good and constructive cooperation which the ministry received from the Customs General Directorate, Kuwait Municipality, veterinary control, the general authority for agriculture and fisheries, and other government bodies in order to integrate coordination to confront such cases.

He said that any truck found carrying foodstuffs that contain radioactive materials will not be permitted to enter the country. All those concerned have been informed of this, both exporting and importing countries.

Importation of milk and dairy products from all European countries have been banned unless these products were produced, processed, and automatically packed prior to 26 April 1986. Importation of foodstuffs such as vegetables, fruits, and meats from some countries have been banned. This measure has been implemented in two stages. Implementation of these two stages is still going on efficiently.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Omani Minister; Message From Qabus

GF170557 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, tonight received at the Supreme People's Council Presidium Secretariat the fraternal Omani delegation under the chairmanship of brother Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, who conveyed to him the greetings of his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman. He delivered to him a message from his majesty dealing with bilateral relations and prospects for their development for the good of the two fraternal peoples. During the meeting, they reviewed fraternal relations between the two countries and the importance of developing them as an expression of the mutual desire of the two fraternal countries and peoples, and in a manner that contributes to the achievement of further progress for our region's peoples and the consolidation of the region's security and stability.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Ministry Comments on AWACS Deal

LD162321 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2060 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Jeddah, 16 Jun (SPA) — In reply to an SPA question regarding what some Western papers published yesterday on information concerning the closeness of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia taking delivery of AWACS planes, an official source of the Ministry of Defense and Aviation said: We have examined the claims published regarding this. We paid no attention because the Kingdom has full confidence in the measures it has taken to complete this deal after the U.S. Government and its legislative and executive authorities agreed to sell them to the Kingdom, and we received a price for them immediately after the signing of the agreement between the two countries. The source added saying: We have grown accustomed to such known

UAE

Diplomatic Relations Established With Peru 17 Jun

GF170820 Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Jun (QNA) — The Governments of the UAE and the Republic of Peru have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them on the ambassadorial level as of today. The UAE Foreign Ministry issued a statement in which it indicated that the establishment of relations proceeds from the mutual desire to strengthen friendship and develop cooperation between the two countries.

YAR

YAR's Ushi Affirms Ministry Activity in Sanaa
[illegible]

[illegible] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YAR Council Committee and minister of state for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, arrived in Sanaa at noon today on a visit to the capital. Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit made a statement to SABA news agency in which he pointed out that his visit comes within the framework of the unity meetings between the two countries. He said that he will meet with Brother 'Ali'i 'Uthman al-'Ushi, minister of state for unity affairs, to discuss some questions related to the joint unity activity and to coordinate this activity, especially with regard to joint projects in the economic field. He was received at the airport by Brother 'Ushi 'Uthman al-'Ushi, minister of state for unity affairs, and a number of officials in the unity affairs office.

Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman Arrives, Makes Statement
[illegible]

[Excerpts] Brother 'Izzat Ibrahim, Iraqi RCC vice chairman, arrived in Sanaa today on a 4-day visit to our country. During his visit he will hold talks with the brother officials on Arab and international issues of mutual concern, in addition to bilateral relations. An official welcome was accorded to the Iraqi guest. Foremost of those who welcomed him at Sanaa international airport were 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and head of the central planning organ; a number of brother members of the Consultative Council, the cabinet, the Standing Committee, the Constituent People's Assembly, and the General People's Congress; officers of the armed forces and the security forces; and 'Abd Hussayn al-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador to Sanaa, and the embassy staff.

In a statement to SABA' news agency Brother 'Izzat Ibrahim said: It pleases me very much to visit the fraternal YAR, particularly as this is my first visit to this noble Arab country of which we are proud and from which we draw all principles of Arabism and great values. Our visit is within the framework of the sincere fraternity which links the two fraternal countries, and is an expression of great pride which the Iraqi president, government, and people feel for the YAR's noble stance toward Iraq's main issue and its dispute with its enemies. Brother 'Izzat Ibrahim hoped that the relations between the Yemeni and Iraqi peoples will rise to the exemplary level of relations of fraternity between the sons of the Arab nation so that these relations can be an example for Arab countries to follow. Concluding his statement, the Iraqi RCC vice chairman said that he will convey the greetings of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and the Iraqi leadership and people to brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and the Yemeni people.

Official Talks Begin
[illegible]

[Excerpts] The official YAR-Iraqi talks began at this evening at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee, and 'Izzat Ibrahim, Iraqi RCC vice chairman. During the session, the two sides exchanged views on a number of Arab and international issues and on developing the relations between the two countries under the leadership of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn. The two sides held identical views on the issues discussed.

The session was attended for Yemen by Judge 'Ali al-Sumaymi, minister of Awqaf and guidance; Muhammad Khalifa al-'Ayshi, minister of [illegible] and acting minister of agriculture and fisheries; Dr Sa'id Ahmad al-Kulaybi, minister of health and member of the Cabinet; Ahmad al-Hajari, foreign ministry under secretary; engineer Maqbil Ahmad Maqbil, under secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; and Muhammad al-'Amri, chairman of the General Commission of Civil Aviation and Meteorology. Iraq was represented by 'Abdallah Fathi, minister of Awqaf and religious affairs; 'Abd al-Wahab Mahmud, minister of irrigation; Nuri Isma'il, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; Staff Lieutenant General Muhammad Fathi, head of the General Establishment of Civil Aviation; and 'Abd Hussayn al-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador to Sanaa.

Messages Sent to Algerian, Kuwaiti, Libyan Leaders
GF170833 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0630 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Benjedid received in Algiers yesterday brother Ahmed Muhammad Lughtas, minister of municipalities and housing, who delivered a message from brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. The message deals with bilateral relations and new Arab developments.

A similar message was delivered in Kuwait yesterday from the brother leader President and Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, to his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait. The message was delivered by brother Dr Husayn al-'Amri, minister of agriculture and fisheries. Another similar message was delivered in Tripoli from the brother leader president and secretary general to his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The message deals with bilateral relations. It was delivered by the brother minister of municipalities and housing

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Further Responses on Visit by Sudanese Minister

Better Libyan-Egyptian Relations Sought

Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 15 Jun 81

Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) — Dr Ahmed Fawzi al-Sabbagh, Sudanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that his country hopes to open the way for better relations between Egypt and Libya. In an exclusive statement to MENA, the Sudanese minister said that Sudan does not belong to any axis between the two fraternal states. Regarding Sudanese-Libyan relations, the Sudanese minister stressed that they are good and go forward, except for the current tension between Egypt and Libya, whose causes and dimensions

Minister al-Sabbagh studied the disagreement over maritime borders between Egypt and Sudan. He added that both countries are interested in face the challenges of development programs and the escalating efforts to establish the foundations of integration between the two countries. In addition to the joint committee, the agreement, which is part of a comprehensive development study. The Sudanese foreign minister pointed out that the Khartoum Summit that Sudan is preparing to organize in the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization will be a positive step in the direction of good neighborliness and cooperation between the Islamic countries. He pointed out that Sudan has made a dispute with Ethiopia over the Al-Qadarif region in which an agreement on the issue has been reached. The Ethiopian issue is of interest to every Arab.

As for the issue of the assets the foreign minister pointed out that they are foreign assets in kind and they were given from Arab to Sudanese financial affairs. The Sudanese foreign minister concluded his statement by stating that he had fruitful discussions in Sudan which he hoped is reflected in the relations of cooperation.

Minister on Integration, Foreign Policy

Cairo MENA in English 1243 GMT 15 Jun 81

Khartoum, 15 Jun (MENA) — Dr Ahmed Fawzi al-Sabbagh, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Sudan has said that Sudanese State Council Chairman Ja'far al-Nimayri will visit Cairo in the fall. In an interview with al-[illegible] MENA said he considered Tuesday, the Sudanese minister said that a committee in Sudan is studying how to restructure the bases of integration with Egypt in a way that will achieve the desired benefit for the two nations, he added. "We are completely frank with our Egyptian brothers because we have a common interest. Our position and that of Egypt have become completely close to the point where neither one of us has anything to hide from the other."

Al-Sabbagh lauded relations between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples and said the relations between them are stronger than the two governments can imagine. There is a natural common bond between the two peoples which is so strong that no change can affect it. Regarding the extradition of Sudanese President Ja'far

[illegible], who is now a political refugee in Egypt, Al-Sabbagh said that Numayri's installation is a pleasant event for all supporters of the Sudanese experiment and all patriots and Arabs. The Sudanese state figure has arrived during the middle of the week and has a busy schedule of meetings in which he will discuss with Egyptian officials ways to further develop bilateral relations.

Regarding Sudanese-Libyan relations, Al-Sabbagh stressed that the Sudanese position, and the Arab position, was good and calls for good and very normal for the relationship between the two countries. "We do not belong to any axis, and we do not want to be a platform for anybody, and we have no interests in relations between Egyptian and Libyan countries."

Speaking of Sudan's foreign relations, Al-Sabbagh said that the relations with the Arabian Gulf countries, in particular, and the countries with which Sudan cooperates are good, as are relations with the Arab world. "We consider ourselves an integral part of the Arab world and Sudan's foreign policy is the same as that of the Arab nation."

Sudanese Foreign Minister Departs

Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 15 Jun 81

Khartoum, 15 Jun (MENA) — Dr Ahmed Fawzi al-Sabbagh, Sudanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Khartoum this evening for Aden bringing a reply to Yemen from the Egyptian leader, which he met with President Ghashmi this morning.

Al-Sabbagh left for a working visit to Yemen during which he met with the President, was briefed and added that President Ghashmi asked him to convey his greetings to President Mubarak and to Sudan's Nimayri. Sudanese Prime Minister al-Mahdi was also present at Sudanese Private Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's meeting with Yemeni President Ghashmi at the airport.

Sudan Interior Minister Leaves Cairo

Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 15 Jun 81

Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) — Sudan Interior Minister Major Hashim al-Hasan left for Cairo this afternoon following a visit that included meetings with President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhi al-Din. He was seen off at Cairo International Airport by Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il and Sudanese Ambassador to Egypt Ahmad al-Bashir.

In a press statement, the Sudan Interior Minister said that his visit to Egypt was fruitful and added that they had discussed cooperation in the field of fighting crime. He also stressed Egypt's position against terrorism and said that the country has succeeded in its fight against terrorism and has succeeded in maintaining stability and defending [illegible].

The Sudan Interior Minister explained that he came to Egypt to hold talks with Egyptian officials on bilateral relations and the exchange of views on issues of common interest between the two countries. Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il, who was at the airport to see off the Sudan official, noted that Egypt and Sudan had reached a bilateral agreement on fighting crime, terrorism, and subversion.

with [illegible] Middle Eastern countries with the aim of seeking to break the present deadlock in the peace process in the area.

It appears that the U.S. Administration still believes that its traditional course of dealing with the deteriorating conditions in the Middle East is correct. The source always holds on the use of palliatives and pain-killers of the kind involving the dispatch of troops of various kinds to the area.

The United States would do well to realize what it should have realized long ago, that the method of palliatives and pain-killers no longer has any effect on giving momentum to the peace process or even continuing to preserving the necessary atmosphere for the parties concerned to move toward the negotiating table.

We also believe that the United States, with the vital interests it has and the confidence it enjoys from the majority of the parties, should itself take the initiative and come forward with an action program to break the present deadlock. We do not mean that Washington should come forward with a program for the solution because we believe that this program is the responsibility of the parties concerned themselves.

What we mean is that Washington [illegible] which [illegible] and encourage the parties only [illegible] to move forward the negotiating table, primarily using its influence with Israel in order to get it to abandon its hard line and respond to the realistic Palestinian current that is ready to shoulder the responsibilities and consequences of peace. This current emerged strongly as a result of the agreement concluded in February last year between the PLO and Jordan. It clearly showed that the Palestinians for the first time officially accept and are ready really to recognize on the UN and Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian problem.

We would be saying nothing new by reminding [illegible] that it [illegible] is becoming more complex. Failing to break the present deadlock would only serve those who wish to exploit the present state of instability in the area and therefore contribute the atmosphere for the continuation of the acts of terrorism, thus threatening security and stability in the whole world.

USSR Using Arms Exports to Ease Economic Crisis

[illegible] Cairo AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 11 Jun 86 p 3

[illegible] "Word of Love" [illegible]

[illegible] Gorbachev's speech to the CPSU [illegible] party conference [illegible]. It was traditional in the attack on Reagan because it is necessary in such regimes for every new ruler to attack the ruler who preceded him and to blame the mistakes on him. Khrushchev did it to Stalin and Brezhnev did it to Khrushchev. And it is rare in communist regimes when this is not done for both to denounce and overthrow.

But Gorbachev came up with something new when he recognized the serious errors which is happening for the first time in the Soviet Union. It is as if the Soviet Union [illegible] wanted to [illegible] reducing the public sector. When China succeeded in doing so the Soviet Union was forced to take the first step on this road and Gorbachev announced that he approves the setting up of some private sector projects.

The Soviet Union is forced to change its economic system because it is going from one failure to another. Economic collapse in the Soviet Union has been in progress for a long time and is getting worse. After being a wheat exporter it now imports food. The cause of the failure is lack of incentive for the citizen. A citizen acts, even if he may not be working. In addition to importing food from the West the Soviet Union imports factories and technology.

The Soviet Union's only export is gold, which it is offering for sale by the ton. Russia's output of it is [illegible]. The Soviet Union has oil, but its experts have fallen by 1 million barrels per day and its prices have dropped. This has become a nightmare for Gorbachev because the continuing drop in oil prices means that the Soviet Union will be out of the arms race and become a second rate power.

The Soviet Union is experiencing a serious crisis in wheat imports have increased because it is not producing enough of it. Who cares for production as long as the government owns everything? The crises facing the Soviet Union are harrowing, but it will not remain like before them, nor will it gain for its position as the world's number two power.

The Soviet Union has has only one means to maintain its position — to instigate more disturbances in the world and export the conventional arms it has in its depots to trouble spots in the world. Arms will remain its number one export item for the coming years and its only source of hard currency.

It is important that we should awaken and be aware of these facts whether before the Arab world becomes divided into groups fighting one another, with the Soviet Union selling arms to the combatants parties.

The Soviet Union is trying to increase its domestic production by recognizing the private sector and to increase its hard currency revenue by exporting arms to the third world and luring its leaders. I believe that Israel will cooperate with it in this regard just as it cooperated with it before in increasing the number of conflict areas in the world so that Israel too will be able to export its arms.

Iraq al-Majid Visits USSR, Meets Honecker

For coverage on the visit to the USSR by Foreign Minister Ahmad Jabir Abd al-Majid, including his meeting with Politburo Chairman [illegible] USSR minister of foreign affairs, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 16 June Eastern Europe JPRS-EER-86-087 and subsequent issue.

Ramadan, British Envoy Discuss Bilateral Relations
LD161350 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with British Ambassador Terence Clark. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them, particularly in the economic spheres. They also reviewed the work of the British companies which are implementing some development projects in Iraq.

France's Chirac Expresses 'Hope' for End to Gulf War
LD171307 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Paris — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has affirmed France's solidarity with Iraq's current experiences resulting from its war with Iran. Chirac expressed respect and admiration for President Saddam Husayn, expressing a great desire to visit Iraq as soon as possible. In a statement to an INA correspondent in Paris, the French prime minister affirmed his pleasure at meeting with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He said that he discussed with 'Aziz all common issues, particularly the general situation in the Middle East, as well as bilateral cooperation in political and military fields.

Chirac said his talks with the deputy prime minister and foreign minister were held in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere, as French-Iraqi relations have always been held. He expressed hope that the Iraq-Iran war would end as soon as possible. He added that France supports the UN resolutions regarding ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Communique No 3,201 Reports Attack Against Oil 17 Jun
LD181837 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1640 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Communique No 3,201 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 June 1986]

[Text]In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the help of God and with the determination of brave men entrusted in the positions of power and trenches of honor, our valiant Armed Forces continue to score victories and our Iran, its rulers of Iran, continue to march along the road of collapse, facing God's wrath and abject defeat.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force remains Iraq's arm which ensures our victory every time, and our tough eagles remain a sword which meets out punishment to the enemies. At 0910 [0510 GMT] today, our planes carried out a successful raid on the Khark Island facilities and set them ablaze. After efficiently carrying out their duty, our planes returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector pounded enemy troop concentrations and positions, killing six soldiers, wounding others, and destroying some infantry positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units spotted an enemy patrol, engaged it with weapons, and forced it to flee.

3. Five enemy soldiers were killed and one personnel shelter was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Mawran, and two enemy soldiers were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Bazyah.

4. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector delivered effective artillery strikes against enemy gun emplacements and groups of soldiers, killing or wounding several soldiers, destroying two 105-mm guns, one 81-mm mortar, and one observation post, and setting one ammunition dump ablaze.

5. Our formations in the VII Army Corps front continued their combat activities against enemy units and inflicted the following losses: a) one vehicle and one fuel reservoir were set ablaze, b) one tower was destroyed, c) one Pelsch gun was damaged, and d) five infantry positions were destroyed.

6. A brave patrol from one of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris outlet took six radio which the enemy had left behind to our units' positions.

7. The forces of the despotic clique shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin and Tawjlah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 June 1986

Indonesian Industry Minister Arrives in Amman

JN152020 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Indonesian Industry Minister Hartarto arrived in Amman yesterday evening leading an official delegation to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Indonesian economic committee. The guest delegation has met with Minister of Industry and Trade Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir to discuss trade and economic relations between Jordan and Indonesia and ways to bolster and promote them. The joint economic committee led by the Jordanian and Indonesian industry minister will meet on Wednesday to sign a protocol for bilateral economic cooperation. A meeting was held at the experts level in the committee led by the Jordanian Industry Ministry under secretary and the Indonesian Industry Ministry secretary general. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations within the framework of joint ventures in the field of wood industries and plant oils, as well as the use of Jordanian free trade zones by Indonesia to set up industrial projects and to store Indonesian goods which can be exported to Arab countries. They also discussed maritime transportation through an agreement on joint transportation of exports and imports.

Regarding Indonesia's import of Jordanian phosphate, the Indonesian delegation met with Wasif 'Azar, director general of the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Company, to discuss the possibility of increasing the export of Jordanian phosphate and potash to Indonesia and importing Indonesian ammonia. Indonesia is considered one of the biggest importers of Jordanian phosphate. The Indonesian import of Jordanian phosphate is estimated at 600,000 tons a year, in addition to 70,000 tons of potash. They also discussed the possibility of marketing some types of Jordanian chemical fertilizers in Indonesia. The Indonesian delegation includes 15 businessmen who will talk with Jordanian businessmen about the possibility of increasing trade between the private sectors of the two countries.

Al-Masri: Iraqi-Syrian Meeting at 'Crucial' Time

PM161134 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jun 86 P 1

[Unattributed report: "Iraqi-Syrian Border Meeting Today; Jordanian Foreign Minister Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: A Bilateral Summit Soon To Pave the Way for a Full Arab Summit"]

[Excerpts] London — The Arab relaxations which *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has termed the "Al relaxations" today enter an important and decisive phase which will be a special and prominent landmark in the history of Arab solidarity and pan-Arab relations. The reference here is to the meeting scheduled to take place today at Umm al-Shammat center on the Iraqi-Syrian border between Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and his Syrian counterpart Faruq al-Shar'.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT telephoned Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri in Washington for a comment on this momentous Arab event. He said that the meeting of the brother foreign ministers of Syria and Iraq is of exceptional importance because it is a meeting between two fraternal states which differ on many issues of interest to the Arab world. He added that the meeting is being held in an atmosphere which the Arabs hope will produce an agreement between the two sides to take the generally desired move of restoring normal fraternal relations which would change many equations and balances in the Middle East.

In his statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Al-Masri said that the Syrian and Iraqi brothers are very well aware of the need for Arab solidarity and mobilization of Arab resources at this important and crucial stage to end the state of paralysis we are suffering today and implement a collective Arab plan.

In reply to a question about the results of King Husayn's talks with President Reagan and senior U.S. officials, Al-Masri said: I believe that what *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has been saying in its reports on the king's visit is true.

He emphasized that Jordan has told the Americans that the no war, no peace situation in the Middle East cannot continue and that in the circumstances it is difficult to achieve any progress toward peace.

He also pointed out that no new ideas were raised during King Husayn's talks with Reagan and that Jordan always emphasizes its commitment to the UN summit resolutions as the right framework for action.

Meanwhile, *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned that at today's meeting the Iraqi and Syrian foreign ministers will discuss a number of important and sensitive issues connected to bilateral relations, which have stumbled and suffered severely over the past 6 years, and they will leave some of the other major issues, especially the Iraq-Iran war, to the summit meeting which is likely to be held between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad.

Informed Jordanian sources have told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that with the present positive atmosphere in which the Iraqi-Syrian meeting is taking place today it is now highly likely that the way will be paved for a successful Arab summit conference to draw up a plan of collective Arab action.

The Jordanian media have unanimously welcomed today's Iraqi-Syrian border meeting, describing it as a big step toward a bigger meeting.

Suslikov on Official Visits to USSR, UNIFIL Role

NC161307 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador in Lebanon Vasiliy Kolotusha today visited the mufti of the republic, His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid. Afterward, Kolotusha said: This was one of the visits I have been making to the leaders of Lebanese communities. The talks dealt with affairs in general, and were positive and useful. Meanwhile, Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov conferred with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. Following the meeting, the Soviet official said: I asked to meet with Ambassador al-Turk to give him a copy of the message that USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Ryzhkov sent to the UN secretary general on certain international topics. We discussed some Lebanese issues, including UNIFIL's status in the south.

Asked whether Amin al-Jumayyil will be invited to visit the Soviet Union following official invitations to other officials, including Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Suslikov replied: I believe the parliamentary delegation under Al-Husayni will make the visit on 20 June. As to the others, there has been no reply. Regarding the steps to be taken to implement UN Resolutions 425, Suslikov said: We will declare our stand at the UN Security Council in July. [In a similar report, Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 1115 GMT on 16 June adds: "Suslikov stressed that his country will not participate in the UN forces operating in south Lebanon."]

Mufti Khalid Confers With Archbishop O'Connor

NC161825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Republic, received Cardinal John O'Connor, the archbishop of New York, at his residence at 1650 today. The archbishop was accompanied by Bishops Ronald Abu Jawdah and Khalil Abu Nadir, and Papal Nuncio Luciano Angeloni. After the meeting, which lasted over 2 hours, Cardinal O'Connor said he had not succeeded in seeing other Muslim leaders in West Beirut. He expressed his hope of returning to Lebanon to meet with them later. The cardinal added that he had asked for information about the kidnappees, as he had brought a message of love for them from their families, but that he had not been able to convey this message. He said he was happy to have visited Lebanon and pleased by the reception he had been accorded by all communities.

Mufti Khalid said that the meeting was a good opportunity to discuss our issue in depth, and to bring our thoughts, views, demands, and outlook to the attention of the world. His Eminence added: We told His Excellency of our views on U.S. policy, which in our estimation serves Israel's goals and performs Israel's role, rather than being an independent U.S. policy. He added: We hope that as a result of sound thinking U.S. policy will follow a U.S. trend, so that liberation may be achieved. This would enable U.S., Arab, and Lebanese policies to be coordinated and help Lebanon to restore its stability and end the crisis that is stifling it. Mufti Khalid went on: We stressed the need to support and encourage the Syrian role in the restoration of Lebanon's stability. We also emphasized the spirit of the tripartite agreement, and the necessity of ending Israeli occupation in the south and exerting pressure on all those responsible in the Security Council and international organizations to implement Resolution 425.

Phalangist Party Continues To Make Changes

New Deputy Leader Elected

NC161053 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Just a short while ago, George 'Umayrah was elected deputy leader of the Phalangist Party. 'Umayrah received 41 votes while Joseph Abu Khalil got 22, Fu'ad Abu Nadir 12, and Antoine Jazzar only 1. Nine voting cards were blank and one was not handed in. Dr George Sa'adah, who was elected party leader earlier, said that the party will find its way through the current stage as it has done in the past thanks to its democratic and well-established traditions. Sa'adah congratulated the party on its 50th jubilee and hailed the election as the first of its kind in the party's history. Sa'adah won with 53 votes while Dr Elie Karamah obtained 41. It is worth mentioning that this is the first time that there have been two candidates for the party's leadership. The party's founder, the late Pierre al-Jumayyil, always won unanimous renomination to the post.

Political Bureau Elected

NC161518 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In its elections today, the Phalangist party chose Dr George Sa'adah as its leader and George 'Umayrah as its deputy leader. Twelve members of the Political Bureau were selected as well. In the elections for the Political Bureau, the following individuals won on the first ballot, the results of which were announced at 1530: Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, 67 votes; Georgette Antun, 64 votes; George Kanah, 59 votes; Alfred Madi, 58 votes; George Qassis, 61 votes; Butrus Khawand, 54 votes; Ibrahim Najjar, 50 votes; Sami Khuwayri, 50 votes; and Emile Farah, 50 votes. The victors in the second round were as follows: Pierre Sayigh, 39 votes; Antoine Shadir, 33 votes; and Nicola Haddad, 29 votes.

Ja'ja' Welcomes Election Outcome

NC170659 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, Dr Samir Ja'ja', and his deputy, lawyer Karim Paqraduni, yesterday visited Dr Elie Karamah in his office at the Phalangist Party headquarters. They then went to Dr George Sa'adah's office to congratulate him on his election and later stopped over at Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir's office for the same reason. Following his tour of the Phalangist Party offices, Dr Ja'ja' said that he expects the Phalangist elections to have extremely favorable repercussions in terms of Christian unity. Ja'ja' said that there will no longer be any reason to differentiate between the Leb-

anese Forces and the Phalangists. Now, there is only one community and one people, he stated.

Fighting Resumes in Beirut Camps 16 June
NC161358 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Explosions have been heard in various parts of the capital for the past 15 minutes. The blasts are coming from Sabra and Shatila, where medium- and large-caliber weapons are being used in the fighting that resumed after gunmen in the camps made unsuccessful attempts to advance. A report by the Amal Movement's Fifth Branch notes that the Palestinians have massed their forces on the Samid line in Burj al-Barajinah, and points out that there has been heavy sniper fire. The report adds that the gunmen might attempt to infiltrate as well.

The Al-Sharq movie theater, Al-Hayy al-Gharbi, the Sports Stadium, and Abu Salih alley came under heavy sniper fire at 1330, and a civilian was wounded. Snipers are also active on the Ra's al-Nab' combat lines, and the Franciscan crossing point remains closed. These developments are taking place despite this morning's meeting attended by representatives of the Amal Movement, the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and the Syrian observers. The conferees reviewed the current status of the camps and evaluated the steps that have been agreed upon thus far, including the formation of a committee to supervise the cease-fire and the application of the Damascus Agreement in the area. They expressed their resolve to strengthen the committee and increase its size in order to consolidate the cease-fire and prevent any future violations. In addition, they agreed to meet again at 1900 to resume their discussion of the next practical step on the road to implementing the agreement.

Tensions Between SSNP, Hizballah Continue
NC161209 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' speak of more families leaving Mashgharah for fear of renewed fighting between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and Hizballah. The Voice of Lebanon has learned that militiamen from both parties are still holding on to their positions and that the agreement for the exchange of hostages has not been implemented. Hizballah has actually moved the SSNP kidnappees outside the Syrian-controlled area to avoid any possible pressure to release them.

Car Bomb Defused Near Lebanese Forces Command
NC161335 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1315 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] A military expert has defused an explosive charge placed inside a BMW-320 parked behind the Lebanese Forces command in Zahlah, capital of Al-Biqa'. We have been told that a Syrian force surrounded the area immediately. The car was reported at 1345 today. It had license plates belonging to a Mercedes.

Organization Claims Kidnapping of Seven Lebanese
NC162052 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] An organization calling itself the Independent Movement for the Liberation of the Kidnappees [Al-Harakah al-Mustaqillah Litahrir al-Makhtufin] has announced its responsibility for the kidnapping of four employees of the *AL-NAHAR* newspaper — Samir Saliba, 'Aziz Abu 'Abdallah, Samir Jubran, and Ya'qub 'Abbud — and three citizens — George Salim Nasrat, Marcel Khayyat, and Edmond Khayyat. The organization distributed a statement this evening, accompanied by photographs of the seven kidnappees and of Dr Nabil Matar, the American University professor whom the organization earlier claimed to have kidnapped.

Group To Release Two Hostages
NC170533 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] An organization calling itself the Independent Movement for the Liberation of the Kidnappees yesterday released a statement claiming responsibility for the kidnapping of seven citizens, including four employees of the newspaper *AL-NAHAR*. The organization said in the statement that the kidnappees will be released if Cardinal Sfayr can find a way to gain the release of some 2,200 kidnap victims. Continuing, the organization said it will release two of the kidnappees today as a sign of goodwill and as a personal gift to Cardinal Sfayr.

Israelis, Lahd Men Reportedly Kill Three in Rshaf
NC161452 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The actions of the Israelis and Lahd against the liberated part of the South have become more hysterical in the past 24 hours. The bestiality of the aggressive Israeli forces and their agents reached a peak in several villages in the central sector, particularly in Rshaf township, where the aggressors carried out a massacre in which three members of one family were killed.

As a first step in the process of emptying the area adjacent to the border strip in order to turn it into a dead zone, the occupation forces and their agents slew a man, his wife, and their son.

Persons arriving from the region have reported that a force of the Israeli enemy and his agents entered Rshaf township, which falls within the operational area of UNIFIL, at 0400 this morning. The force raided the house of citizen Muhammad al-'Attar, and killed him, his wife Hamidah, nicknamed Huriyah, and their son Husayn. The bodies were mutilated and taken outside the house. The fate of the elder son Samih is not known.

Enemy and agent Lahd artillery fired dozens of shells at the villages of Haris, Kafra, Yatar, and Haddathah, wounding three citizens and causing heavy damage to houses, schools, and bookshops. At noon today, Israeli Cobra helicopters raked [wadi al-nafkhah] the area for 2 hours. Forests near Haris township were shelled at 1400. Travellers from the vicinity of Shab'a

report that agent Lahd militiamen warned the inhabitants today that anyone leaving the western sector of Shab'a township will be shot.

Foreign Minister Confers With Iranian Official

JN161437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Javad Mansuri, assistant Iranian foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs, this afternoon. Attending the meeting were 'Adnan Jum'an Agha, director of the Foreign Ministry Cultural Department; and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around relations between the two countries and ways to promote them in various fields.

Iranians Sign Agreement, Depart

JN161856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Javad Mansuri, assistant Iranian foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs, and his delegation left Damascus today after signing the implementation program of the cultural agreement with Syria for 1986-88. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Assistant Education Minister 'Id 'Abduh, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, the Syrian cultural attache in Iran, some Education Ministry officials, and Iranian Embassy staff in Damascus.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Chamber Speaker

JN161743 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni at 1800 today.

Czech Geology Official Leaves Damascus

JN161227 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Dr Josef Pravda, director of the Czech Geological Office, and his accompanying delegation left Damascus. During the visit he held talks with officials in the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth and a number of senior officials.

Shamir Meets With Liberian Counterpart Blamo

TA161320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] A visitor to Israel, Liberian Foreign Affairs Minister Bernard Blamo, met today with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and promised him that Liberia would continue to work for the promotion of Israel interests in Africa. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez provides more details on the talk between the Liberian and Israeli foreign ministers:

[Begin recording] [Remez] For his part, and as requested by the visiting minister, Minister Shamir promised that despite the difficult economic situation in Israel, funds would be found to increase technical assistance to Liberia, especially in the fields of agriculture and medicine, and in the latter particularly in opthalmology. In addition, it was agreed that cooperation in the war against terrorism would be increased, and in this context, both ministers mentioned Libya as the source of trouble both in the Middle East and in Africa, although according to Minister Blamo, since the U.S. action in Libya, more caution can be seen on the part of the Libyans in their activity in Africa. In the context of the war against terrorism, we might mention that Minister Blamo will also visit a Border Police base, and that Israel's current ambassador in Liberia is former Police Inspector General Arye Ivtzan.

As for the matter of the resumption of relations between Israel and additional African countries, the visiting minister said that now there is absolutely no justification for the countries to maintain the severance of relations after Egypt, the African country because of which they severed ties, resumed its relations with Israel. He is therefore certain that the process of the resumption of relations will continue, even though it might be slow.

[Blamo — in English] I have no doubt that they will come, because there is a desire and there is affinity and historical experiences that we share. And so, I have conducted no poll, but definitely there is a goodwill there. People will want to do it, and it will come.

[Remez] I am sure it will come, says the Liberian minister. We have many things in common. The Jewish people suffered in the past even more than the African nations, and that is the reason for this closeness between our people. There is the will on the part of African countries, although this process might be slow.

At the end of their talk, the Liberian minister asked Minister Shamir for his permission to call him by the term which signifies respect and affinity: my elder brother. Shamir willingly agreed, saying he would be proud to be termed thus by the Liberians. Shamir also asked the Liberian minister to convey to his government Israel's request that Liberia's Embassy in Israel be transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The minister, for his part, promised that this would be discussed. [end recording]

Blamo Meets With Prime Minister

TA161553 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Visiting Liberian Foreign Minister Blamo met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who emphasized Israel's firm opposition to the apartheid policy in South Africa. More than any other nation, the Jewish one was a victim of racial discrimination, Peres said. We know it is impossible to compromise with racial discrimination.

By the way, Peres and Shamir asked Liberia to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, but they were not given any clear answer.

Blamo, Shamir Speak at Banquet

TA170501 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Liberian Foreign Minister Dr Bernard Blamo says his country shares Israel's hopes that all Middle East states will coexist within secure and recognized boundaries. Speaking at a Jerusalem banquet last night, Dr Blamo said his visit will lead to new areas of cooperation with Israel.

[Begin Blamo recording] We have no doubt that in the fine tradition of your great country and people, every effort will be employed by the State of Israel to render some form of assistance to the needy countries of Africa. Your Excellency, it is significant to note that most African countries attach an equal importance to the question of southern Africa. This is because of Africa's commitment to the total liberation of the continent from racist minority rule. Undoubtedly, South Africa's oppression of its black majority through its institutionalized apartheid system, its failure and refusal to grant independence to Namibia, are two burning issues of principal concern to African countries. It can only be hoped that all peoples of goodwill who oppose oprression and indignity to man will lend their unqualified support to the widespread call for the resolution of this vexing problem which bedevils the world. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Shamir said Israel has done what it could to promote Liberia's interests. Current economic difficulties limited Israel's ability to lend economic aid, but Israel is doing its utmost to help Liberia.

Peres Addresses Knesset on Religious-Secular Tension

TA161430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The prime minister has addressed the Knesset and said that the vast majority of the public will not allow a group of perverts to direct Israel in the direction of the murky waters of intolerance and violence. Most religious and secular streams are engaged in this campaign, and there is no room for compromise on the matter: Either we all join in to win it, or the street, rather than the law, will have the upper hand.

In his Knesset speech, Mr Peres said that the legislature has ruled that religious and traditional sentiments must not be offended.

It is for the judges to define provocation against these sentiments, while the police must carry out the sentences. The Cabinet will carefully observe the law and will crack down on violence when encountered. The prime minister called on the entire nation to extinguish fires, deepen the dialogue, respect tradition, and defend democracy.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that a Knesset debate on relations between the religious and the nonreligious began following the prime minister's speech, and that this debate is expected to last until the late hours of the night. Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel asked all the participants to exercise restraint.

Officials Call For End to Violence

TA151855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the solution to the problems between the secular and religious in the country lies in open dialogue and the preservation of the status quo in relations between the two communities. He stressed that violence on any side will not be tolerated and will be stopped, if necessary, by force. The prime minister was speaking this evening to a meeting of the Labor Party Central Committee. At the meeting, Knesset Member 'Uzi Bar'am was reelected party secretary; he was the sole candidate for the office.

President Hayim Herzog has called on all schools in the country to devote the days remaining in the school term to the study of tolerance and the relationship between secular and religious Jews. The president was speaking at a ceremony awarding prizes in education.

The rabbinical council of the Gur Hassidim assembled this afternoon to decide on steps following last night's attack on a Gur yeshiva.

The commissioner of police has instructed police units to intensify their activities following attacks on one another by the ultraorthodox and secular groups.

Rabbi Eli'ezer Shach, one of the most respected Torah sages in Israel, has condemned violence from both religious and secular extremists. Rabbi Shach said that both sides must find a common bridge of understanding.

POST Wraps Up Weekend Violence

TA161345 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 10

[Report by Haim Shapiro]

[Excerpts] Responsible officials and moderate leaders yesterday tried to reduce enmity between the secular and religious communities that erupted this weekend with the ravaging of a Tel Aviv synagogue. But their calls appeared in many cases to fall on deaf ears.

In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Peres's assurance that the problem could be resolved by talks and adherence to the religious status quo that has prevailed since the establishment of the state was met with jeers and catcalls from his own Labour Party.

In Jerusalem, a demonstration by a small group of youths from the Religious Kibbutz Movement outside the Central Hotel, the headquarters of Agudat Yisra'el MK Menahem Porush, drew screams of anger from ultra Orthodox haredim, [religious zealot] apparently outraged that the demonstrators' signs indicated they were against violence of any kind.

In Petah Tikqva, the walls of City Hall were painted at dawn on Sunday with signs reading: "Dov Tavori should be killed," and "Dov Tavori should go to hell." Tavori is the city's mayor. In addition, a swastika was painted on one of the walls and city maps posted outside were ripped down.

On Bene Beraq's Rabbi 'Aqivah Street, a sign was painted yesterday that read: "Run over every ultra-orthodox man - the war has just begun."

In the Galilee town of Yavne'el, civic leaders meanwhile issued a "cool it" plea to Orthodox and secular residents following an act of vandalism at the local religious school. Teachers arrived at the school yesterday morning to find that one of the classrooms had been broken into. Prayer books and Bibles were ripped, tefillin [phylacteries] torn apart and prayer shawls thrown outside.

The intruders were also thought to be responsible for scrawling antireligious graffiti on the walls of the local council building. Some of the slogans were aimed at the town's chief rabbi, Me'ir Frankel.

The vandalism of Tel Aviv's Hidushe Harim Yeshiva over the weekend and B'ne Binyamin Synagogue last Tuesday night drew strong reactions from the religious and secular communities. "It would have been far better if they had burned down the offices of some religious political party," Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapiro told *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

Rabbi Yehoshu'a Scheinberger, popularly known as the "Health Minister of the 'Eda Haredit" [ultra-orthodox community] for his liaison work with the secular medical community, told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday that there was a mass movement by haredim, in the wake of the weekend's violence, to leave the country and move to Brooklyn.

Rabin: Currently No Motive To Justify War

TA152010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] The defense minister says that Israel has currently no reason, motive, or interest which would justify war; there is no military, territorial, or political purpose to that. Consequently, the most important challenge of the defense policy is to prevent war. At the same time, the defense minister stresses that if a war is forced on us we have the ability to win it within a short period of time. His fear is that the civilian rearguard might be involved

in the war because the Arab world has realized our sensitivity to casualties and to attacks on our rearguard. The defense minister emphasizes the importance of national consensus in case of war and cautions that any split and disagreement might have an adverse effect on the army's strength. The defense minister made these remarks at a symposium held at Tel Aviv University in memory of the late attorney, Moshe Haviv.

Reportage on Reassessment of Lavi Project

Pentagon Position To Be Reexamined

TA170644 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Jun 86 p 7

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman and Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] The Defence Ministry has begun re-examining its figures on the Lavi fighter project as part of a full-fledged reassessment scheduled for the end of this month. At the same time an effort will be made to gauge the attitude of the U.S. Administration and Congress towards the project.

Sources in the Defence Ministry have told *THE JERUSALEM POST* that this final reassessment before the Lavi's roll-out, scheduled for the last week of July, will be crucial for the plane's future.

"Once the aircraft is presented in public and is presented as something tangible." a source said, "it will be harder to kill the fighter."

He described the current debate in the Defence Ministry as the "Lavi's Rubicon."

Defence Ministry officials stand by "unit fly-away cost" of $15.5 million for each Lavi, as opposed to the Pentagon's estimate of $22m. They have come to recognize, however, that differences with the Pentagon over ideology, not money, are at the core of the issue.

The focus of Israel's re-examination will therefore concentrate on assessing what power the Pentagon has within the administration on this issue, and what congressional support can be expected, given the atmosphere of budgetary restraint in Washington.

Observers here believe that, while Israel may overcome the current stumbling block, long-term commitment from the U.S. at this stage is not likely.

Israel's assumptions about the financing of the Lavi are based on an annual $300m. U.S. grant to cover the expected $550m. per year to be spent. The Americans believe that Isreal, even if granted the $300m. a year, will not be able to remain within the $550m. budget, and there will probably be pressure for more American aid.

Officials yesterday were pessimistic about the future of the Lavi, though they believed that the roll-out would probably proceed on schedule. The Lavi's maiden flight, scheduled for the last week of September, is "another story," said one official.

Roy Isacowitz adds: Prime Minister Peres intimated this week that Israel would not cancel the production of the Lavi jet fighter, despite U.S. opposition to the continuation of the project. At stake is not only the loss of thousands of jobs, but the level of Israeli technological development, Peres told the Labour Party Central Committee. Israel, he said, has to look beyond the American argument and "into the future."

ITIM reports that Defence Minister Rabin told the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce yesterday that the Inner Cabinet had voted 8 to 2 to go ahead with the Lavi, and that the project would indeed continue. Cancellation would mean the loss of 6,000 jobs, Rabin said.

Peres Rejects U.S. Criticism

TA160902 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by Ilan Shehori]

[Excerpts] The second chapter of the economic program, with growth at its core, will be introduced in several weeks. This was disclosed by Prime Minister Peres in his speech at the opening of the first session of the Labor Party Central Committee.

According to the prime minister, the second chapter of the plan will yield better results than the first and the annual inflation rate will be only 6 percent. In addition to the fact that inflation has been curbed, considerable improvement in Israel's balance of payments is now noticeable. According to Peres, currency reserves will stand at $1.2 billion (including U.S. aid) by the end of this year. From now on, the problem will be how to maintain the stability that has been achieved over the last year in the face of the recent 10-percent growth in private consumption, which resulted from an increase in workers' salaries.

Peres came out against the voices heard in U.S. circles on the need to cancel the Lavi project. According to Peres, the cancellation of the project will severely harm the sphere of technological development in Israel.

Peres said that as prime minister he did a lot to pave the road to peace for Israel. "We have covered quite a distance in our moves vis-a-vis Jordan, the Palestinians, and the Egyptians. It is not due to our lack of willingness that there have not yet been developments. It is not we who are responsible. We began the negotiations with Egypt but they are proceeding slowly. I hope that we will shortly arrive at a safe haven. I would very much like to see the Egyptians play a true role in the peace process in the region," the prime minister said.

Defense Ministry's Tropp on Lavi

TA151815 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] The saying that the Lavi plane will definitely take off is a little less popular lately, especially as far as the Americans are

concerned. The defense establishment is currently conducting a reexamination of the economic data inolved in this project, and although these figures are not yet available it seems that the original budget allocated to this by the defense minister, an average of $550 million per year during the production state, will not be enough at least during some of the years in question. However, the Defense Ministry's economic adviser, Tzvi Tropp, claims that the attitude toward the Lavi as a problem is mistaken; we will need the money even if we choose a different solution. Tropp is in charge of reexamining the data of the project, and from the following interview with him, conducted by Gay Zohar this week one can get an idea of which direction the wind is blowing. Work on the project is continuing, he told us.

[Begin recording] [Tropp] The Lavi project is the largest project we are carrying out in the defense establishment, and perhaps in the country as a whole, and ever since it began economic studies are a permanent part of the project. The updated, detailed studies we have carried out for it recently [as heard] was completed about a year ago. In the framework of this analysis we found that it is possible to implement the Lavi project, and it is accounted for in the defense budgets forecast for the period of its implementation.

[Zohar] Most of the criticism is levelled by the Americans. Dov Zakheim [U.S. assistant under secretary of defense] paid a visit to Israel on this. What has caused the Americans to come up now with most of the criticism of the Lavi?

[Tropp] First, as far as the Americans are concerned, it should be remembered that since the Lavi project was begun there have been various U.S. Administration elements who have not shown sympathy for our independent move toward developing and later producing fighter planes. We have lately witnessed an increase in the number of voices within the U.S. Administration who are opposed to the Lavi project. In my estimation, Dov Zakheim rather serves as a tool in the hands of these administration elements who, instead of presenting us with dictates regarding the Lavi project — which are unacceptable in relations between the U.S. Government and a sovereign country which has proven its ability to make correct decisions — are trying to show to us that the basis of data on which our decisions were made is not correct or accurate, that there is reason for us to change our decision. After a year of discussions we held with Dr Dov Zakheim and his team members, I have no doubt that our methodology and analyses are more correct, complete, and suitable to the Lavi project than the U.S. analyses or data. The real discrepancy presented to us involves the cost of producing the plane. We estimated the cost of producing the plane at an average of $14.5 to $15 million, depending on the level of prices, while the Americans talk of $?2 million per plane. As said, the difference results from their insufficient knowledge of production processes in Israel.

[Zohar] If the Lavi is indeed produced and large sums of money are spent on it, without elaborating here, will we have money left for other matters and projects?

[Tropp] This question may be the key one with regard to the Lavi issue, and it is good you asked it. People address themselves to this issue as if it stood on its own. We had better know and understand that this issue, the fact that we today have to invest funds in developing the Lavi and planning for the future, leads us to cope with the problems of the 1990's today, in the 1980's already. The problem we will face in the 1990's is how we will be able to maintain a sufficient size of well-trained and modern troops who will be able to cope with the threats of the 1990's posed to us by the Arab countries. The Lavi does not constitute a problem in itself; it is turning the problem of the 1990's into a current one. It is worth adding and telling all those, including Americans, who claim it will be difficult for us to manage with the aid funds as they will exist in the 1990's as well as to purchase the number of Lavi planes adequate for our size of troops, that at the production stage the cost of any alternative will be no less than that of the Lavi, that we will need money and aid funds for such an alternative, as well. Therefore, the problem of the Lavi is not an isolated one; it rather advances the need for us to cope today with the problems of the 1990's.

[Zohar] Are you referring to any plane, including an F-16 with the avionics which were suited for the Lavi?

[Tropp] Any plane which will serve as an alternative for the Lavi, whether it is an F-16, right off the production line, or surely an F-16 with Israeli avionics — and I do not know if this is a good alternative for the Lavi — will cost more than the Lavi will during the production process.

[Zohar] The decision is in the hands of the Israeli Government, and a decision was in fact made on continuing the project. You also said that the Americans surely do not see the option of giving us dictates. You will be submitting the data to the defense minister, while the Americans, as we have heard, will offer alternatives, perhaps only one. What will the end result be?

[Tropp] I first want to make clear that the decision on carrying out the project was made by the Israeli Government. I am convinced that subsequent decisions will be made by the Israeli Government. The dialogue with the Americans seems to me like a professional dialogue which is supposed to enrich our tools of thought and analysis in the process of making our own decisions. As I said, we keep on conducting analyses, and the moment, if at all, we reach the conclusion that it is necessary to change a decision, the matter will be raised before the Cabinet through the defense minister in an orderly manner. However, right now we are continuing to implement the valid government decisions on completing the Lavi project in the framework of the budget and timetable allocated and planned for it. [end recording]

USAF Handling of Question 'Cosmetic'

TA170828 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Jun 86 p 3

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Amir Oren]

[Excerpts] Washington — The task of presenting Israel with possible alternatives to the Lavi aircraft will be transferred from the assistant U.S. secretary of defense's office to the U.S. Air Force, which the Israeli Government regards as not so categorically opposed to the project. This was learned yesterday from reliable sources.

Israeli sources reacted to this report by saying that it is nothing but a cosmetic change. According to the Israeli sources, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger continues to rely on the Zakheim recommendations and has no intention of giving up such an effective tool for implementing the spirit of the anti-Lavi instructions. Although State Department and other Pentagon elements that are in competition with Zakheim, including Richard Armitage, the assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs (which includes the Middle East), are interested in removing this cause of friction from relations with Israel, the Israeli sources believe that the transfer will not lead to any substantial change in U.S.-Israeli relations on this specific matter.

Several sources expressed their view that basing the contacts on a face-off between the U.S. Air Force and its Israeli counterpart is aimed at exploiting the opposition to the Lavi within the Israeli Air Force, too. They believe that presenting the procurement of the F-20 as a substitute for the Lavi will only constitute a bargaining position, and the Pentagon will ultimately try to somehow talk Israel into giving up the Lavi in exchange for additional purchases of F-16's.

U.S. Trying To Prevent Maiden Flight

TA150839 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Arye Arad]

[Text] The vigorous U.S. campaign against the Lavi aircraft is aimed at preventing the plane's maiden flight, which is scheduled to take place in another 3 months. This has been learned by the *DAVAR* correspondent. Because of this, Israel is planning its moves to guarantee that the maiden flight takes place on time, or even before the planned date. The ceremony to "inaugurate" the plane has been set for 21 July.

The U.S. efforts focus on these two dates and originate in the desire to "discredit" Israeli ability in the sphere of aeronautics. However, the Lavi's opponents understand that after the maiden flight it will be much more difficult, or even impossible, to bring the project to a halt.

At the same time the assessment is that most of the production stages will be transferred to a factory in the United States, and it seems that the Grumman Corporation is the "most logical candidate" for this production. Grumman has already independently examined the cost estimates for the Lavi and has in fact confirmed the Israel Aircraft Industries data. Two other giant U.S. companies are also interested in the project.

Israeli experts completely reject the proposal to put the Lavi avionics into the F-16. Such a proposal was first raised by Israel 10 years ago, when the development of the F-16 was still at its peak. At that time, the proposal was rejected by U.S. experts, who proved the enormous engineering difficulty and lack of economic viability of the idea. Israel accepted this position and is sticking with it now. This U.S. approach was actually what directed Israel in deciding to start work on the Lavi project after much hesitation.

Israel also rejects the Americans' claims that the F-16 is cheaper than the Lavi. So far Israel has purchased 75 F-16's at a total price of $3.75 billion, that is $50 million each, more than twice as much as even the highest estimate — and the most unreasonable one — by the Pentagon team headed by Dov Zakheim.

Israeli experts say that even though they noticed basic mistaken assumptions in the calculations by the U.S. team quite some time ago, it was only during Zakheim's last visit to Israel that they understood he was not interested in the calculations per se, but in using them to help the Pentagon "kill off" the project. Therefore, he is refusing to correct his calculations, even though it is clear to any objective observer that a considerable portion of his basic data is absolutely incorrect.

In this context Israeli sources point out that U.S. pilots who examined the Lavi last year praised it as the most advanced plane of its type.

Force 17 Claims Land Mine Killed 3 Israeli Soldiers

NC161609 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Jerusalem, June 16 (AFP) — Three Israeli soldiers were killed and 22 were injured, four seriously, when their troop carrier plunged into a ravine Monday near Ma'ale Efrayim in the Jordan Valley, Israeli Radio said. Three helicopters and several emergency teams were sent to help.

In Beirut, a caller claiming to represent Force 17, the former bodyguard of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat, phoned a Western news agency to say one of its units operating inside the occupied territories had used a mine to blow the troop carrier off the road.

Curfew Imposed in Nabulus Following Incident

TA161350 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1323 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] An IDF force in the process of demolishing the homes of two terrorists in Rafidiyah in Nabulus was molested by several dozen local residents who gathered and threw stones at it. The incident occurred at about 1300 local time. The soldiers in the force dispersed the local residents, using a tear gas grenade. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that a curfew was imposed on the Rafidiyah area and it was lifted at about 1500 local time.

Security Forces Evacuate Illegal Settlers

TA161520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Security forces have evacuated four members of the Nabulus nucleus from Jabal al-Tur after they had taken up positions there in two tents. The four evacuated the place without opposition.

OAU Urges 'Strong Action' Against South Africa

EA131842 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The OAU has called on the world community to take strong action against the racist South African regime now that it has intensified its savage action against the black majority.

In a statement issued today the organization condemned the state of emergency declared by the white minority government of Pretoria in total disregard of the world community's condemnation. The OAU pointed out that the regulations, designed to facilitate arrests, oppression and other savage action, have been issued by the racist regime under the pretext of a state of emergency. But they merely herald its downfall. It called on the peace-loving world community to increase its contribution to the collapse of this system.

The organization called on all African governments to provide the oppressed majority with material, military, and moral support at a time when black South Africans, who have had enough of oppression and injustice, have intensified their struggle, at a time when the racist regime is refusing to accept defeat and is carrying out various brutal actions.

Diouf Renews Call for Sanctions

AB131532 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, June 13 (AFP) — President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who is also the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), on Friday [13 June] warned of an impending "bloodbath" in South Africa, and renewed his call for immediate mandatory sanctions to end the apartheid system. "There should be no further hesitation. All efforts to date by the world community to persuade (President Pieter) Botha to see reason have failed," he said in a statement reacting to the declaration of a national state of emergency in South Africa on Thursday.

Mr Diouf said the emergency was a "very serious" development, which could lead to an "unprecedented massacre." He said an economic embargo would be welcomed by South African blacks, who were ready for "every sacrifice" to eliminate apartheid. The OAU chairman said he hoped the OAU- and United Nations-sponsored international conference on economic sections against South Africa, scheduled to open on Monday in Paris, would take concrete measures. The conference opening is set to coincide with a mass strike and other protests by black workers to mark the 10th anniversary of the start of the Soweto uprising in 1976.

Final Round of Monetary Fund Talks Opens

AB161410 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The last round of talks on the creation of an African monetary fund began this morning in Libreville. Financial and legal experts of OAU members are attending the meeting. The creation of the fund will enable African countries, in particular, to solve the problem of balance of payments by protecting them from the fluctuations of the international monetary and financial system. This fourth meeting of the experts will discuss issues connected with the external participation in the fund's capital, conditions for subscribing to its capital, sharing of the capital between convertible currencies and national currencies, conditions for granting loans, as well as the composition of the board of executive directors of the African monetary fund. The meeting was declared open by Gabon's minister of economy and finance, Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou.

ALGERIA

Army General Received by Bendjedid Prior to USSR Visit
LD161921 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid today received Major General Mostafa Beninoucif, alternate member of the Political Bureau and People's National Army chief of staff, before his departure for the Soviet Union on an official visit beginning 19 June at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. Gen Beninoucif will be accompanied by a large People's National Army delegation.

LIBYA

'Top-Ranking' Soviet Military Delegation Visits
LD162337 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Within the context of what was agreed during the visit to the Soviet Union by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, a top-ranking Soviet military delegation is visiting the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah these days. The delegation was received today by the chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Air Defense Forces. A joint meeting was held between the Libyan Arab military delegation and the senior Soviet military delegation.

DPA Cites Jallud on Warsaw Pact, Iraqi Regime
LD151858 Hamburg DPA in German 1711 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] [Place-name indistinct], 15 Jun (DPA) — (?Libya) is currently negotiating on the practical arrangements for a future (?collaboration) by the North African state with the Warsaw Pact. As the deputy of revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud, who was only recently in the Soviet Union, told DPA in Tripoli on Sunday, the "stupidity of the Americans and the Europeans" has driven Libya into this situation.

Jallud did not give more precise details on what form Libya's collaboration in the Warsaw Pact might take. The eastern defensive alliance has only European members and (?according to Article 4 of the statute, sees its tasks exclusively in Europe).

Jallud, the "number two" in Libya, said that the U.S. attack on Tripoli and Banghazi on 15 April had shown that the United States is using its European bases for operations outside NATO. It is now to be feared that the American medium-range missiles deployed in Europe might also be directed against Libya. Libya, once a convinced supporter of nonalignment, has come to believe, according to Jallud, that neutrality is the same as naivety.

Jallud stated that he does not believe that Libya's collaboration in the Warsaw Pact could undermine the striving of the Arabs for unity. Asked about the [word indistinct] (?Arab) summit conference which is planned soon, he replied that his country would take part in this meeting, if it were certain that only "the American and NATO aggressors" against Libya would be spoken about there.

Against the background of the (?cautious) rapprochement between Iraq and Syria, which has previously supported Iran in the Gulf war, Jallud stated that Tripoli will stand at Tehran's side in future as well. He justified this with reference to the view that the revolution (?is being) implemented in Iran and that the Iranians are convincingly combatting the United States, Zionism, and colonialism. What goes on in the country's interior is an internal affair for the Iranians.

Jallud recommends that the Federal Republic and other countries examine their relations with Iraq, because the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is immediately imminent and because Iraq has no future any more.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives YAR Minister, Message
LD161727 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received brother Ahmad Muhammad Luqman, minister of municipalities and housing of the Yemen Arab Republic who handed to him a handwritten message from President Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Receives Bulgarian Envoy, Message
LD161748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1408 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received the Bulgarian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah who conveyed to him a message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, in response to a message sent to him by the brother leader.

Bulgarian Trade Delegation Visits Tripoli
LD161226 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jun (JANA) — In Tripoli this morning the secretary of the general committee for industry conferred with the Bulgarian deputy trade minister and his accompanying delegation which is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah.

During this meeting, the appropriate means for developing and strengthening cooperation between the friendly Arab Libyan and Bulgarian peoples were discussed.

The meeting was attended by a number of technicians and experts from industrial, scientific and cultural offices in the Great Jamahiriyah in addition to the members of the Bulgarian delegation and the ambassador in the Jamahiriyah.

From this meeting, several committees were set up; these committees were charged with the task of preparing the agenda of the joint Arab Libyan-Bulgarian committee and to fix the date for its meeting.

Farmers' Congresses Send Support Cable to Al-Qadhdhafi
LD1705Z Tripoli JANA in English 0849 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Al Bayda, Shaatt 11, June 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The farmers' trade congresses in Al Jabal al Akhdhar municipality held an emergency meeting yesterday morning to discuss the contents of both speeches of challenge the leader delivered at Al Bayda al Awal city and in Al Jabal al Akhdhar and the important address the leader delivered to the Libyan Arab masses and the masses of the Arab nation on the 16th anniversary of the eviction of U.S. colonial bases from Libyan Arab soil.

The masses of the [word indistinct] congresses decided to endorse both leader's speeches as a working programme for them and to continue fighting the military and economic battle with U.S. imperialism and NATO apart from the eternal solidarity with the historic leadership of the Great Al Fatih Revolution and start immediately to arm a million Libyan citizens to defend the civilised achievements of the Libyan Arab people.

The masses of the farmer's trade congresses sent a cable to the leader of the revolution reaffirming the eternal solidarity with the revolutionary leadership and exerting more efforts and sweat to increase production and accomplish self-sufficiency to confirm freedom over the Libyan Arab land.

European-Arab Agreement Against Terrorism Reported
LD1418Z5 Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jun (DPA) — According to Muftah al-Usta Umar, a leading Libyan politician, Libya will take part in a European-Arab agreement on fighting terrorism, provided that agreement on a precise definition can be achieved beforehand. "When we support Palestinian liberation movements, this does not mean that we support terrorism," the first secretary of the General People's Congress said in Tripoli today during a meeting with four German Social Democratic European parliamentarians. Umar [words indistinct] denied (?emphatically) that the Libyan leadership is involved in terrorist attacks in Western Europe.

During the meeting, the German delegation leader Dieter Schinzel pointed out that there was clear evidence of the involvement of Libyan citizens in terrorist attacks in Europe, especially in the 'liquidation' of Libyan dissidents. He emphasized that the FRG will not and cannot tolerate such acts on its territory. On the other hand, the FRG will not extradite any members of the opposition as long as they simply exercise their right to peacefully express their views.

Concerning Libyan criticism that the Europeans increasingly had their (?politics) dictated by the United States, Schinzel said that the European Parliament in Strasbourg sharply condemned the U.S. bombing attacks on Tripoli and Banghazi on 15 April. Most of the other EC governments also distanced themselves, said Schinzel, who is also chairman of the Euro-Arab parliamentary group in Strasbourg.

Umar and Schinzel agreed that Libya and the European Community should start a [word indistinct] dialogue. This can be promoted by increased reciprocal visits. The visit by the German Europarliamentarians is the first European/Libyan contact since the U.S. military action [words indistinct]. It is expected that the four SPD deputies will be received by revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on Sunday before they return home.

Ambassador in Italy Interviewed on Relations
AU1205TA Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] ANSA] — Rome, June 11 [dateline as received] — Libyan Ambassador in Rome Abdurrahman Shalgam welcomed the decision to hand the long-range navigation base on the Italian island of Lampedusa from U.S. to Italian control in an interview Wednesday.

He told ANSA the move was "very positive". "We appreciate this initiative which shows that the Italian people love peace", he asserted. "This decision was taken thanks to the will of the Italian people".

According to the diplomat, "The truth is that there are no bilateral problems between Italy and Libya", but he also declared Libyan readiness to set up joint commissions to resolve "eventual problems" hindering relations.

"There is the time and the opportunity for both sides to make moves to bring relations between Italy and Libya once more towards improvement and normalisation", the diplomat said, citing, as an example, a visit to Rome by the Libyan foreign minister or a visit to Tripoli by his Italian counterpart.

"We have seen that all those in charge in Italy in general, starting from the prime minister, agree and want to maintain these relations (with Libya)", he said, "but we need to see how to maintain them". "There are very strong ties and rather solid ties of friendship, so there is a need to improve the relations, a need which creates the possibility for doing so", he added.

According to the diplomat, Italy and Libya can have have "a role in solving the problems" of the Mediterranean, "seeing that Italy is very influential on the shores of the western Mediterranean, and Libya on those of the eastern Mediterranean".

Shalgam added that Italy's decision to expel Libyan diplomats for what he described as "false" charges of Libyan involvement in terrorism should not represent an obstacle to improving relations.

"Recent checks have shown Libya's innocence and extraneousness" to the charges, he said, adding that expulsions are "problems that are normal in international relations".

In other points, the ambassador said he was "astounded" by the importance given in Italy to the dispatches of JANA, the LIBYAN NEWS AGENCY, especially in relation to JANA'S dispatch containing open threats against Lampedusa.

"These statements do not come from a Foreign Ministry spokesman nor from anyone in charge in our authorities", he said. "I myself sometimes give no importance to what JANA says, also because it is a young agency which is not yet perfect in writing news".

Asked about the possibility that Libya might grant bases to the Soviet Union, Shaigam said his country has the right to "enter into any alliance, and this is something concerning its sovereignty".

But he added that the North African nation hopes Europe will take "all the region's security circumstances into consideration and not force it to make a move of that kind".

[illegible]

Fihri Receives Portuguese Defense Institute Group
LD131210 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Abdelatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, received at the headquarters of the ministry this evening, a delegation from the Portuguese Institute of National Defense, led by Admiral (Adriano Lanoso).

The minister reviewed for the Portuguese delegation the main lines of Moroccan foreign policy, based on solidarity with the Arab and African states, as well as being open to Europe. He also talked about the democratic experience of Morocco which is particularly characterized by the plurality of parties and freedom of the press. The minister also answered the questions of the members of the delegation related to the bilateral relations and the situation in northwest Africa. The Portuguese Institute of National Defense is considered a public institution which is under the control fo the Portuguese Ministry of Defense. The main task of this institute is to carry out research in the strategic field.

SUDAN

Front for Peace, Development Established
JN161753 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 16 Jun (SUNA) — It was announced here today that a new front called the National Front for Peace and Development [Al-Jabhah al-Qawmiyah Lilsalam Wa al-Tanmiyah] had been established. The front seeks to bring about peace in Sudan. (Philip Bidak), the leader of the front, who made the announcement, said that the front will open the door to all Sudanese both in the north and south to join it, exert every effort to bring the viewpoints of the various parties and organizations closer together, and extend all kinds of assistance to convene a constitutional conference to achieve peace. He also said that the front will extend every possible assistance to the government through the Ministry of Peace and National Constitutional Conference Affairs and will also cooperate with all the friendly and peace-loving countries to make Sudan a country of peace and stability.

Al-Hindi To Attend Foreign Ministers Meeting 23 Jun
JN161109 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 16 (SUNA) — Sudan has received an invitation from the Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi to attend the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries scheduled to be held in Morocco on current June 23.

Sudan has consented to this invitation and Foreign Minister Zayn al-'Abdin al-Hindi will lead Sudan's delegation to the meeting.

Some Arab countries agreed to attend the meeting in Morocco to discuss all Arab hot issues including U.S. aggression against Libya, an official source at the Foreign Ministry explained, adding that some other Arab countries indicating the necessity of holding the meeting in Tripoli (Libya) to discuss the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Other Arab countries agreed to attend the meeting whenever it is to held source said.

Political Rallies Banned in Equatoria
WA161827 Khartoum SUNA DAILY BULLETIN in English 22 May 86 p 2

[Text] Juba, May 22, (SUNA) — The Equatoria police yesterday issued a circular banning the political parties from staging rallies without acquiring permission. On the other hand, internal Security Department in the region issued another order demanding the Ugandans refugees to register their names in security unit headquarters, a reliable source told.

Al-Mahdi Gives Interviews to UAE, East Europe Papers

Discusses Violence in South
GF141708 Al-Sharigah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 12 Jun 86 p 13

[Interview With Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by unidentified *AL-KHALIJ* correspondent in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent]: Sudanese newspapers are reporting armed clashes and acts of violence and the names of victims and the number of those killed. What is the truth about the current situation in southern Sudan?

[Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi] At the moment Sudanese security forces and armed forces control security in the cities, strategic locations, and basic establishments, while disturbances are occurring in the villages due to attacks by John Garang's forces on certain locations. These attacks have led to reactions from certain Dinka tribes which oppose the Garang movement. The basic problem is that the Garang forces have their roots in Ethiopia and their reinforcement lines are in Ethiopia, thus the problem is not confined within Sudanese borders but is linked to this military presence in Ethiopia.

As long as the forces, originally present in Ethiopia, carry out these operations they will be confronted by the Sudanese Armed Forces and by many other tribal parties within Sudan.

In our assessment this is the proof of the failure of John Garang's movement because as a movement speaking for Sudan it has created divisions, even in southern Sudan itself.

In our opinion the current violence has no meaning because it will not achieve anything. We believe that there can be no military solution to the problem because no matter how much operations escalate the Garang forces will not be able to achieve military victory; however, a small number of armed men could continue a guerilla warfare.

Thus, our real aim now is that while these attacks are being confronted militarily we call for a peaceful solution as a basis to resolve this problem and to halt these stupid attacks, which in our opinion serve no cause.

[Correspondent] Concerning Sudan's relations with Libya and Egypt, how will you achieve agreement between integration with Egypt, and integration and the proposed union with Libya, and also taking into account the military accords with both countries? Will you, within this framework, mediate between the two countries?

[Al-Mahdi] Currently there is no such mediation. However, I do not see what is strange in paying attention to Sudan's interests in dealing with Egypt and Sudan's interests in dealing with Libya. Sudan's interests are the common elements in our dealing with Egypt and Libya. It is true that there may be certain Libyan stands concerning the issue of Egypt, and Egyptian stands against Libya. However, as long as we try to achieve Sudanese interests in dealing with the two sides, then there is nothing strange. Sudanese interests are the mutual factor and I do not see any contradiction. This is the nature of Sudan's stand. For example, there used to be strong hostility between Al-Nasir's Egypt and King Faysal's Saudi Arabia. Sudan maintained relations with both sides. This led to Sudan's hosting of the Arab summit conference in 1967, to political mediation regarding the issue of the Yemeni war, and so on. What I want to emphasize is that there is absolutely no contradiction in Sudan's policy unless it is considered subservient to one of the two countries, in which case there would be a contradiction. However, if the common factor is Sudanese interests, then I see no reason to speak of contradiction.

[Correspondent] Relations with the Soviet Union have not been developed during the transitional period, and relations with the United States witnessed some tension. What is your opinion of this?

[Al-Mahdi] The transitional government started opening a new page but the time was insufficient and we will continue the efforts. I will visit the Soviet Union in July. Meanwhile, it is true that there was tension with the United States due to the Falasha case after the discovery of the U.S. role in this matter and due to the crisis with Libya. But I believe that Sudan's principled stand is that it wants relations with the two superpowers on the basis of joint interests and on the basis of nonalignment. I believe that with enough seriousness and interest we will be able to achieve such a balance in international relations.

[Correspondent] Are there practical steps within this framework regarding relations with the United States?

[Al-Mahdi] The United States apologized for these two factors, but I believe that they were contingent factors. It is expected that in the near future steps will be taken in this direction.

Wants Negotiations With Rebels

LD161113 Kuwait KUNA in English 0912 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, June 16 (KUNA) — Sudan's Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said in a newspaper interview here that his government wants to hold negotiations with insurgents in Sudan to find a peaceful solution to the country's problems.

In the interview, published Friday in the East German paper *JUNGE WELT*, Al-Mahdi said the rebels must now recognize that Sudan now had a government which accepted the political rights of all its people.

The conflict was a heavy burden for the country, said Al-Mahdi who added that when Sudan was a colony the differences between north and south Sudan had been stirred up in line with the principle of 'divide and rule'.

The prime minister stressed that the religious and political rights of the Moslems in the north and the non-Moslems in the south must be guaranteed.

He said understanding was needed for the issue of identity — with some groups identifying with the Arab world and others with Africa.

Al-Mahdi said development plans were being worked out in order to overcome the country's serious economic problems.

He said his government would practise a policy of non-alliance. He wanted to improve and build-up relations with the socialist countries.

Al-Mahdi Sends Congratulations to Austria's Waldheim

JN161444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has congratulated Dr Kurt Waldheim on his election as president of Austria. In a cable he sent to Waldheim today, Al-Mahdi expressed his heartfelt congratulations, stressing that Waldheim's victory in the elections is a victory for democracy over the Zionist forces.

Al-Mahdi also expressed the hope that relations between Sudan and Austria under Waldheim will grow and prosper.

Cairo Paper Reports Request for Numayri's Extradition

PM171010 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 11 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Sudanese Government Officially Requests Numayri's Extradition"]

[Text] *AL-AHALI* has learned that the Sudanese Government has officially asked the Egyptian Government to extradite [former President] Ja'far Numayri so that he can stand trial on the charge of high treason.

Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi asked a delegation of Egyptian parties, which visited Sudan early last month to congratulate the Sudanese people on the transfer of power, to convey the request for Numayri's extradition to the Egyptian leadership.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi emphasized that deposed President Numayri carries out anti-Sudanese political activities from his residence in Cairo, but Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and NDP secretary general, asked the Sudanese officials to present evidence of Numayri's anti-Sudanese political activity.

The Sudanese Government officially requested Numayri's extradition after submitting to the Egyptian Government a tape recording of Numayri's voice confirming his involvement in political activities in Cairo.

AL-AHALI has learned that during his imminent visit to Cairo Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will discuss Numayri's case and Egyptian-Sudanese relations in light of the Sudanese prime minister's call for a charter of fraternity between the Egyptian and Sudanese people.

The Egyptian Government is expected to submit the fraternity idea to a public rally attended by representatives of all Egyptian political parties at Sudan's request.

Sudanese African Congress Urges Self-Rule in South

JN161508 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1442 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 16 Jun (SUNA) — The Sudanese African Congress has urged the government to dismiss the military governors in the southern regions as an immediate step to achieve self-rule and democracy all over the country. In a statement issued recently, the congress said that keeping the military governors in power in southern Sudan will make the people in the south skeptical about the government's credibility and its efforts to achieve a peaceful solution and convene a constitutional conference. It will also convince the people there that the government is indifferent to their problems, which threatens the country's unity.

Goverament Cancels All Relief Agencies' 'Permissions'

JN161118 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June, 16 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Government has decided officially to cancel all the permissions given to the relief agencies and organizations in a bid to lay down a new base and regulations in cooperation with the said organizations, a high level ministerial source told the daily *AL-AYYAM* published here today.

The decision came within the context of serving the national goals of the country the source said adding that the decision aims also at organizing the agencies' work.

A technical ministerial committee formed from Ministries of Foreign, Interior, Defence, and Health is currently studying the new role of relief agencies and rehabilitation organization. The committee is chaired by the attorney general.

Reportage on SPLA Forces Combat Operations

26 Ambush of Government Forces Staged

EA161648 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 8

[Excerpts] A mobile SPLA force, under command of Major Alfred (Akoch), ambushed another government force released from Tonga at (Dolith) station. According to our correspondents in the area, 23 government soldiers, including one first lieutenant, were killed and 39 others were wounded. One Magirus truck was destroyed and the remaining government soldiers were dispersed into the forest in disarray.

This is the second time an enemy force released from Tonga has been ambushed by SPLA forces. In the first ambush, 11 government soldiers were killed and over 20 were wounded. This earlier ambush prompted the commander of the government forces in Tonga to ask the authorities in Malakal to allow him and forces under his command to pull out from Tonga. There has been no reply from the government authorities in Malakal.

9 Government Troops Killed in Kapoeta

EA161653 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Enemy positions in Kapoeta town came under heavy shelling by SPLA forces of (Kilanchikop) Battalion on 7th June 1986. Our correspondent accompanying (Kilanchikop) Battalion says that nine government soldiers were killed in the shelling, including the crew of the mortar gun, and many others were wounded. Our correspondent further says that the enemy has been forced to pull out from Kapoeta airstrip to the garrison.

WESTERN SAHARA

'Violent Attacks' Kill 32 Moroccans 9 Jun

LD162019 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry reports that 32 Moroccan soldiers were killed and several injured during two violent attacks launched on 9 June by Saharan fighters on Moroccan positions on the defense walls in [name indistinct] and in the area of (Oued el Ouelli).

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde Pays Visit to Greece

For Athens reportage on the visit to Greece by Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, including his meetings with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, see the Greece section of the 16 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

KENYA

Uganda's President Arrives for 1-Day Visit

EA162127 Nairobi KNA in English 1550 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Nairobi, 16 June: His Excellency Mr Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, paid a one-day official visit to Kenya on 16th June 1986. On his arrival in Nairobi, he was given a warm and brotherly welcome by His Excel-lency the Hon. Daniel Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya. This was his first visit to Kenya since he became president, and the two leaders took the opportunity to discuss bilateral and continental issues.

On bilateral matters, discussion centred on co-operation in financial, energy, economic, transport, and border security. Towards this end, the two heads of state decided to set up a joint permanent ministerial commission to foster co-operation, under the co-chairmanship of the Ugandan minister for regional co-operation and the Kenyan minister for planning and national development. The two leaders were at one that the current favourable atmosphere of goodwill in East Africa should be taken advantage of to force closer co-operation in the region.

On continental issues, the two leaders examined current developments in South Africa, especially in the light of the state of emergency which was declared on the eve of the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Soweto day.

They saluted the heroic people of South Africa for standing up against a brutal and oppressive racist regime which deludes itself that by continuously arming itself with terroristic and draconian laws, it could stem the tide for freedom and democracy. Apartheid was doomed and they called upon the international community to act in concert to adopt comprehensive economic sanctions against the racist regime, so as to speed up the dismantling of the evil system of apartheid.

On Namibia, the two heads of state reaffirmed their total support for the liberation struggle being waged against the racist regime by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. They rejected the linkage of Namibia's independence to an extraneous issue and reiterated their support for independence of Namibia under the UN plan, as contained in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

The talks were held in a warm and brotherly atmosphere and the two leaders underlined the usefulness of periodic meetings.

Kampala Reports Further on Arrival

EA161159 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has arrived in Nairobi for a 1-day official visit. The president was met at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by his host, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya; the vice president, Mr Mwai Kibaki; Cabinet ministers; Uganda's ambassador-designate to Kenya, Mr Charles Katungi; and senior government and security officials. On arrival President Museveni inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Kenya Army and was entertained to traditional music and dances. The president is being accompanied by the ministers of regional cooperation, Mr Ssebaana Kizito; of transport and communications, Mr Okurit; of industry and technology, Mr Tumwine; and of commerce, Mr Evaristo Nyanzi.

Presidents Hold Press Conference

EA162135 Nairobi KNA in English 1655 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Nairobi, 16 June: Before departure, the two heads of state [Moi and Museveni], addressed a joint press conference during which President Moi assured his guest of Kenya's objective to co-operate with Uganda for the good of the two countries and the East African region. He added that it was Kenya's wish that Ugandans lived in peace in order to build their economy and in order to safeguard the lives of their people. Reiterating Kenya's respect for the sanctity of human life, President Moi said that Kenyans wanted their brothers in Uganda to value the same and to live the same way.

President Moi wished President Museveni success in his endeavours to bring about progress and security for the people of Uganda. He told President Museveni that he can always count on Kenya for support in the cause of peace and security for Uganda. President Moi assured the Uganda head of state that Kenya shall never adopt hostility to the people of Uganda because that would be contrary to Kenya's way of life. He said Kenyans loved humanity as underlined by the philosophy of peace, live and unity, and as such Kenyans did not discriminate against any member of the human race, because they were created to live on this planet. President Moi added that it was, therefore, imperative for the peoples of the East African region to work hard to raise the quality of life amongst their peoples.

On his behalf and that of the government and the people of Kenya President Moi sent warm greetings to all the people of Uganda wishing them peace and stability.

Addressing the same press conference, President Museveni said the people of East Africa (?should) never allow boundaries to bar them from maximising co-operation for their mutual benefit. He said the people of the region should utilise their resources for the common good, adding that they should also integrate their regional markets. Noting that he had had fruitful discussions and complete understanding from President Moi, President Museveni thanked the Kenyan leader for his patience and guidance during the Uganda peace talks in Nairobi last year, which took four months. President Museveni said that the National Resistance Movement [NRM] had decided to implement the Nairobi

agreement alone to ensure that the killing of Ugandans through state-inspired violence was halted.

He emphasised the gratitude of the NRM for the great support and understanding it has received from President Moi, the ruling party, KANU, and from the people of Kenya as a whole.

President Moi Receives SWAPO's Nujoma

EA171150 Nairobi KNA in English 1010 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 17 June: President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held discussions with the president of the South-West [Africa] People's Organisation (SWAPO), Mr Sam Nujoma.

During their talks, Mr Nujoma briefed President Moi on the prevailing situation in Namibia. He told him that the whites in that country were now becoming desperate. Mr Nujoma told President Moi that the whites in their desperation had formed a puppet government with the support of a few unpatriotic people of Namibia, in a vain attempt to cling onto power in that country.

Mr Nujoma went on to say that now even visitors in Namibia had to obtain special permits from the racist white police and military officials, so as to hide the massacres of innocent people. Mr Nujoma said young white intellectuals were now joining SWAPO, an indication that they were undergoing a change of heart.

He informed President Moi that an international conference would be held in Vienna, Austria, from 7th to 11th July to discuss the situation prevailing in Namibia, within the context of the UN Security Council Resolution Number 435 of 1978.

Mr Nujoma praised President Moi for refusing to attend the coronation of King Mswati of Swaziland because President Botha of South Africa intended [as received] the occasion. He told President Moi that his action was a heroic one and was received with jubilation by the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa.

President Moi reaffirmed Kenya's total support to SWAPO as the only authentic representative body of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of Mr Nujoma. He said that Kenya was committed to giving full moral and material support to SWAPO in its struggle to free the people of Namibia. He told the whites in that country to accept majority rule, adding that they should not be governed by fear.

Foreign Minister Mwangale Urges Sanctions Against RSA

EA162256 Nairobi KNA in English 1659 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Press release issued by Foreign Minister E.W. Mwangale on his departure to Paris to attend world conference on sanctions against South Africa; issued on 16 June]

[Excerpts] A world conference on sanctions against South Africa will be held in Paris from 16th June to 20th June 1986. This conference is being organised by the UN in co-operation with the OAU and the movement of the non-aligned countries. It will be recalled that a similar conference was held in May 1981, again in Paris. Since then the racist regime has continued and intensified its oppressive and repressive policies against the African people of South Africa. It has carried out its aggression against the Frontline States and still continues its illegal occupation of Namibia and uses that country to stage aggression against Angola.

Africa is going to Paris to recommend to the international community to take the only measures which in our view will bring down the evil system of apartheid. We are going to Paris to ask for immediate and total and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Apartheid is evil and has been declared as a crime against humanity. It is, therefore, wholly justified within the purview of UN Charter to impose economic sanctions [on] a regime that has defied our organisation for nearly 40 years.

We are fully aware that some critics and sophists of sanctions will argue that sanctions will not work, that sanctions will be counter-productive. We will not listen to these arguments because we know they come from those who have vested interests in South Africa. The opponents of sanctions are only interested in safeguarding their economic interest and imaginary ideological considerations. The critics of sanctions have not offered any alternative which we have [not] tried before. Economic sanctions is the only available weapon to the international community to bring South Africa to her senses. Apartheid must go. Anything less and South Africa will remain a danger to world stability and a source of shame and disgust around the world.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Said To Return Home in 1 Week

LD161400 Kuwait KUNA in English 1039 GMT 16 Jun 86

[By Salah al-Tayel]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 16 (KUNA) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre will return home from his Riyadh hospital after one week, Somali Ambassador here 'Abd al-Rahman 'Utman 'Umar told KUNA Monday. He described his president's health as "excellent".

The ambassador completely denied reports of disturbances in Somali and said that his country enjoys security and stability and the country's Constitution rules supreme.

'Umar noted that Barre was following up his country's affairs after improvement of his health and added that the Politburo of the ruling Revolutionary Socialist Party headed by First Vice President and Defense Minister Mohamed Ali Samantar was ruling the country along with the Central Committee and the Peoples Assembly, in Barre's absence.

The ambassador said, in this respect, that rumors circulated by news agencies or dailies on alleged power struggle, were baseless.

He said, meanwhile, that the interview published by a local UAE daily last week with the Somali president never took place and called on the Arab media to cooperate over issues in service of Arab nation.

Opposition Says 'No Hope' of Recovery

EA162016 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] At a press conference in Mogadishu on Sunday, the Somali regime's man in charge of information, Mr Jays, reported that Siad Barre's health was improving and added that if he does not recover fully, Lieutenant General Ali Samantar will lead the regime. However, [word indistinct] reports on the health of the Somali dictator say he has no hope.

Opposition Reports 'Power Struggle' Among Leadership

EA162012 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Reports reaching us from Mogadishu say that the Somali leaders have imposed restrictions on the movement, communication and issuing of orders by members of the Armed Forces and the security forces in Somalia. These reports add that the situation in Somalia, and especially Mogadishu, has been tense ever since the Somali dictator was involved in a vehicle accident in May. There are also rumors going around in Mogadishu about the condition of Siad Barre and about who will take over from him. There is a power struggle going on among the leadership.

UGANDA

President Museveni Returns From Visit to Kenya

EA162139 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home from Nairobi where he held talks with his host, President Moi of Kenya, covering bilateral cooperation and international issues.

Addressing newsmen at Entebbe airport, Mr Museveni described the discussions as fruitful.

President Calls for More International Aid

EA161051 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has called on friendly governments and international agencies to assist in relief efforts in the country.

The president, who was briefing diplomats and representatives of donor agencies and permanent secretaries, explained that more assistance was required especially to provide the necessary facilities in the relief program. He reported that the basic needs include road repair equipment, lorries, blankets and foreign financing for locally procured relief goods.

The president observed that the program was being hampered by lack of sufficient foreign exchange to purchase locally available products, lack of transport, low capacity of local industries and acute inflation which has made local purchasing burdensome on the government.

The president appealed for assistance to the governments in these sectors to quicken the completion of the program emphasizing that the government shoulders the main responsibility for its success.

On security the president assured his audience that state inspired violence has definitely been put to an end and that the government is in process of strengthening the crime detection and protection apparatus to combat criminal violence. He observed that Uganda's past upheavals have created high potential for crime. But he was optimistic that the government which has already recovered thousands of guns and ammunition will contain any security [problem] normally.

GHANA

Measures Taken To Check Smuggling in Bawku

AB162201 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Bawku District administration, in conjunction with the Upper East Regional Administration, has instituted a number of measures to reduce the high rate of smuggling to neighboring countries. To this end, all visitors arriving from southern Ghana with cola nuts, salt, and timber are to report at the District Administration's Office. After the way-bills have been inspected the vehicles will be escorted by a team of representatives from the District Council, CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] Secretariat, and the District Mobilization Unit to their various offloading points. All articulated and cargo trucks are prohibited from leaving the town for any area within or outsied the country after 6 o'clock in evening. The district secretary of Bawku, Warrant Officer Barima Yaw Adjei, announced this when he addressed a rally at the Bawku Community Center. He warned that apart from having their vehicles confiscated outright, drivers and transport owners whose vehicles contravene the regulations would also face severe disciplinary action.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny 'Indisposed'; Skips Meeting

AB161948 Paris AFP in French 1446 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Yamoussoukro, 16 Jun (AFP) — President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, being "slightly indisposed," did not attend at the PDCI-RDA Party House in Yamoussoukro on Monday morning as scheduled the ceremony organized in the honor of some 300 mayors of the World Federation of Twinned Cities (FMVJ) who had been invited to the Ivory Coast after participating in the World Days of the FMVJ Against Racism on Goree Island off the coast at Dakar. The Ivorian head of state, who had received a delegation led by Mr Pierre Mauroy, president of the FMVJ, for about a half hour on Sunday evening, asked, through his minister of a state Mr Mathieu Ekra, to be excused. Mr Ekra said the president, who was "suffering from a slight indisposition," sends his greetings to the united mayors and cities. The live relay of the ceremony on television, which had been programmed several days earlier, was cancelled.

It was confirmed by a member of the former French prime minister's entourage that it was the personal physician of the Ivorian president who brought to an end the audience granted to the delegation of the World Federation of Twinned Cities. Aged 80 years, the head of state could be suffering from a momentary attack of malaria, it was said in diplomatic circles. Mr Houphouet-Boigny will, however, attend the dinner which he is hosting on Monday [16 June] in the Palace of the Presidency for his guests of the Federation, according to official Ivorian sources. In his address, Mr Pierre Mauroy expressed his wishes of fast recovery to "the sage of Africa" whom he described as "great warrior and great builder." "Houphouet-Boigny is part of the making of history," said the former prime minister who stated that he was "impressed" with the manner in which the Ivorian head of state had talked to him about peace. "In this year of peace decided upon by the United Nations, we have wanted, after the Dakar days dedicated to the struggle against racism and apartheid, to meet the man of peace, Houphouet-Boigny," added the mayor of Lille.

Earlier, the mayor of Yamoussoukro, Mr Jean Konan Banny, minister of defense, had spoken in praise of dialogue and paid tribute to the ceaseless efforts of President Houphouet-Boigny for independence which was attained after years of preparation and patience. Without ever mentioning the word apartheid or making direct allusion to South Africa, the Ivorian minister, who was speaking on behalf of the president of the republic, stressed that man had a right to justice and equality, a right to vote, and that the blacks had the right "to build their city" and "the freedom to shape their own destiny." "That can only be obtained through a slow and mature preparation," the mayor of Yamoussoukro added. The 300 mayors of the FMVJ in the latter part of Monday morning visited the Houphouet-Boigny Foundation and municipal projects undertaken in the administrative capital of Ivory Coast before being the guests at the luncheon hosted by the Ivorian head of state.

LIBERIA

Ministry Imposes Freeze on Foreigners' Work Permits

AB162231 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] As you may have heard in the news, the Labor Ministry in Monrovia has imposed a freeze on the issuance of work permits to all foreigners except missionaries and government officials. Disclosing this in an interview with the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY today, Labor Minister John C.L. Mayson, said the action was part of a program launched by the ministry to [words indistinct] Liberian employment.

Under the program, Minister Mayson said, he hoped that (?over 2,000) Liberians would be employed during the period of the freeze. The labor minister said a committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Deputy Labor Minister for Planning and human resources, development and coordination, to inform him of Liberians under the program.

Mr Mayson has therefore called on qualified Liberians to submit their credentials to the committee for consideration and possible employment. The minister said: It has been observed that certain businesses employ foreigners under the pretext that they are managers when in fact, they are ordinary workers.

Minister Mayson said any business establishment caught bypassing the freeze on work permits for foreigners would be fined between $500 to $2,000 or other measures taken against it under the law. Meanwhile, Labor Minister Mayson will this Friday meet with the managers of business establishments in the country at the Labor Ministry in Monrovia to explain the freeze on work permits as well as submitting their corporations in the [words indistinct] Liberians.

MALI

ICJ Deliberates Border Dispute With Burkina Faso

AB162057 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Oral proceedings on the border dispute between Mali and Burkina Faso began at 0800 GMT this morning at The Hague. Mathurin Yakassai, our special correspondent to The Hague, files in this report.

[Yakassai] The court [International Court of Justice, ICJ], which is represented by (?a six-member jury), including the president of the chamber, Mohammed Bedjaoui, has decided to hear as of today the position of both parties, that is to say the Malian and Burkinabe sides, before making its final pronouncement — a finalverdict without the possibility of an appeal. Mali and Burkina Faso, which are present at this solemn session at The Hague, resorted to the ICJ in order to find a lasting solution to the dispute which has existed between them for more than a decade now — a dispute which was brought about by colonialism and which was referred to the Court in 1983. It is worth noting here that this case is the second in Africa, coming after the one between Tunisia and Libya concerning the division of the continental shelf in February 1980.

The 1st day of this hearing was essentially devoted to the opening address which was given by the president of the chamber, Mohammed Bedjaoui, who outlined the history of the case as it was presented to the court by Mali and Burkina Faso. After that, it was the turn of the representative of Burkina Faso, Minister Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, to express his government's view on the border dispute in order to enable Burkinabe experts to make their statement. The court will continue to hear Burkina Faso tomorrow and Wednesday, 18 June. The fact that Burkina Faso was the first to be heard is purely due to alphabetic precedence.

It is as from Thursday, 19 June 1986, that the minister of territorial administration and development of the infrastructure, Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, in his capacity as (?Mali's representative in this case), will express Mali's position on this dispute — a dispute on which the ICJ is currently deliberating. After the statement by the (?Malian representative), it will be the turn of Malian experts [words indistinct]. It is worth noting that the deliberations began in the presence of the entire Malian delegation, including Django Cissoko, the minister of justice and keeper of the seals. The session was suspended at 1330 local time. It will resume at 1000 tomorrow.

NIGER

Head of State Kountche To Visit France 23 Jun

AB150838 Paris AFP in French 1241 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Niamey, 14 Jun (AFP) — General Seyni Kountche, the Niger head of state, will go to France on 23 June for a 3-day official visit, sources close to the presidency of the republic at Niamey disclosed on Saturday. President Kountche, who will be undertaking his first official visit to France, will be received by French head of state Francois Mitterrand with whom he will discuss major international problems and bilateral cooperation between France and Niger, the same source pointed out. "This journey," according to an official statement, "will be above all a friendly visit as relations between the two countries have always been good."

Gen Seyni Kountche, who will also be received by the French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, and by the speaker of the National Assembly, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, will meet a certain number of French executive heads, it was also disclosed. The Niger head of state will travel to one of the provinces to visit the Plateau d'Albion nuclear military site, in the southeastern part of the country. Before leaving for France, President Kountche will participate at the beginning of next week in a press club meeting organized by Radio-France International to which about 10 French journalists have been invited specially from Paris to interview him.

Nigerian President Babangida Arrives in Niamey

AB161921 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT Jun 86

[Text] Niamey, June 16 (AFP) — President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria arrived here Monday for a three-day visit to Niger, his first official trip abroad since seizing power in a coup last August. Major General Babangida was met on his arrival by Niger's president, General Seyni Kountche, and tens of thousands of people who lined the road from the airport.

Maj Gen Babangida said he had chosen Niger for his first foreign visit because Nigeria and its people considered the neighboring country "a second part of Nigeria." The Nigerian leader is scheduled to visit Ivory Coast after leaving Niger, official sources here said. Niger and Nigeria share a 2,000 kilometer (1,240 mile) border, which was opened last February after a 22 month closure ordered by Nigeria in an anti-smuggling drive.

NIGERIA

Akinyemi Remarks at Paris Conference Reported

AB161822 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, says only determined international will can force South Africa to abandon its apartheid policy. He noted that as long as the racist regime continued with the obnoxious system, the situation in that region would remain abnormal.

Professor Akinyemi was speaking today in Paris, France, while addressing the world conference on sanctions against South Africa. He suggested that the international community should adopt effective arms and oil embargo against South Africa to bring the racist regime to its senses. The minister noted that South Africa was now recognized as an international criminal state, saying that it was not a regime which could be expected to be moved by conscience and decency. He strongly implored those industrialized countries using their veto power to block the UN Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions on the

racist enclave to re-assess their positions. Professor Akinyemi vowed that Nigeria would match South Africa step by step and charged other African countries to redouble their support to end apartheid.

On Namibia, the external affairs minister reiterated Nigeria's opposition to the linkage of withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to Namibia's independence. He pledged 50 million naira in aid of Frontline States and liberation movements in Southern Africa for the next 5 years. Professor Akinyemi then asked the conference to adopt appropriate and decisive measures against the racist Pretoria regime.

Ex-UPN Leader on Country's Role in RSA Conflict

AB161250 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the proscribed Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, has said that it is not feasible for the OAU to establish an African High Command under the prevailing circumstances. This is because of what he described as economic and logistic problems that are bound to face such a continental project.

Chief Awolowo advised that it was better for Nigeria to get seriously involved in the conflict in South Africa only after a serious consideration of the consequences. The former UPN leader was speaking to correspondents at Murtala Muhammed Airport shortly before he left Lagos for London early this morning for a medical checkup.

On the domestic economy, Chief Awolowo said that although the measures taken by the Federal Government had not yielded the desired results, it did not mean that the government had failed in its economic program. He appealed to Nigerians to exercise patience with the present administration because solutions to the country's economic problems could not be achieved overnight.

SENEGAL

Diouf Leaves for Conference on RSA Sanctions

AB161242 Paris AFP in French 1119 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, 15 Jun (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf left Dakar on Sunday for Paris where he will inaugurate the UN conference on sanctions against South Africa.

President Diouf, who on Friday launched a solemn appeal for economic sanctions againft Pretoria, is the inititor of this conference during which he will, on behalf of the OAU, urge a firm attitude on the part of the international community.

The struggle against apartheid which was the main issue tackled during the Senegalese president's term of office as OAU chairman will also be at the center of the speech he will deliver on Wednesday in Geneva before the International Labor Organization (ILO). Mr Abdou Diouf will also undertake a visit to Bern, at the invitation of the Swiss Government, then he will proceed to North Korea.

TOGO

Communique Issued on Border Incident With Ghana

AB161306 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 16 Jun 86

["Communique" — date and place of issue not given]

[Text] On the evening of 3 June 1986, between 1830 and 2030, gunshots were fired by Ghanaian border guards on the Ghana-Togo border barrier No 7 at Aflao. At 2030 two persons walking on the border road were hit, with one subsequently losing his life.

After this incident, the Togolese Government strongly protested to the Ghanaian Government, asking it to make an effort to ensure peace and security between the two countries. Today, the Ghanaian Government presented the the Togolese Government with an unsigned memorandum [note verbale] in which it assured the government that the Ghana Government had carried out the necessary inquiry into the incident, and had concluded that stray bullets from the Ghanaian side led to the death of the child.

The Ghanaian Government expressed its deep regret at this unfortunate incident and assured the Togolese Government that the necessary measures had been taken to avoid a repeat in the future. Appropriate disciplinary measures, the verbal message added, will be taken against the offenders.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ghana hopes that this incident will not affect unfavorably the cordial relations existing between our two countries, the verbal message concluded.

ANGOLA

Army Claims Destruction of UNITA Camps

NC162006 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Luanda, June 16 (AFP) — Angolan Army sources claimed Monday [16 June] to have killed 118 soldiers of the South African-backed rebel army the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in the eastern province of Moxico. The source said several UNITA camps had been destroyed during operations this month. Earlier Monday UNITA had claimed in Lisbon that it had killed 52 Angolan Army soldiers in fighting in the east and centre of the country last week. A statement sent to the AFP bureau in Lisbon said that rebel forces had brought down a MiG-23 fighter and destroyed five military vehicles in the Cangumbe area, near Luso. UNITA said it had lost six dead and 35 wounded in the clashes.

UNITA: 51 Killed, Plane Downed

MB161947 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] UNITA says it has killed 51 government soldiers last week, and shot down an MiG-23 fighter aircraft during a government offensive against its strongholds in eastern Angola. The movement says in a statement issued in Lisbon that the Soviet-made jet aircraft was shot down near Cangombe in Moxico Province. UNITA says it lost six men in the operation.

FAPLA Reports 118 UNITA Deaths

MB161156 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] In the 3d military region in Moxico Province, the FAPLA soldiers have achieved new successes against the UNITA puppets. Our colleague at the Moxico regional sation reports:

[Unidentified correspondent] According to reliable sources in Luena, from 26 May to 12 June FAPLA soldiers carried out operations against UNITA guerrillas, killing 118 and capturing 14. FAPLA combatants also seized the following war materiel: 52 AK rifles, 6 G-3 rifles, 366 rounds of AK ammunition, 32 rounds of G-3 ammunition, 63 (TG-7G), 58 AK cartridges 9 G-3 cartridges, 16 hand grenades, 6 60-mm mortar shells, 27 knapsacks, 2 grenade launchers, 5 (M7-79), 1 pistol, 1 RPG-7, 1 military cap, 4 belts, 5 flasks, 7 pots, 1 raincoat, and 5 [word indistinct].

Military operations are continuing until the UNITA puppets are totally annihilated.

BOTSWANA

Eyewitness Describes Attack on Gaberone Home

MB161736 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Police in Gaborone say they have not yet made any breakthrough in their investigations into Saturday's [14 June] raid on a house in Gaborone in which one person was killed and two wounded. A police spokesman, Senior Superintendnet (Tifoni Kakholo), said no arrests had been made and that there were no clues to the attackers or the motive for the attack. He appealed to members of the public to come forward with any information that would help them tag down the gangsters.

One of the people who had a narrow escape when the raiders burst into their house at Extension 2 has given an account of how it happened: Mrs Mabuse said that she was in kitchen when suddenly the door of the lounge was flung open followed by muffled gunfire. She and her brother, John Rantau, who was injured ran for cover, but the lady who got killed in the raid, Macela Pulokelo tripped and fell and was showered with a hail of bullets. Mrs Mabuse said it seems the attackers had a mission to kill everyone in the house and she believed they wanted her personaliy because they particularly ransacked her bedroom and poured no less than five bullets into her wardrobe. She said she suspected that this could be the work of South African agents. [Word indistinct] a 2-year-old baby who was inside the house when her mother was gunned down. Mr John Rantau and Mrs Mabuse are brother and sister to the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantau.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Reports Decline in Violence on Soweto Day

MB170728 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] In South Africa the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots has been marked by a decline in violence. The director, internal media, of the South African Bureau for Information, Mr Leon Mellet, said there had only been a few less serious incidents of unrest and no fatalities had been reported. There had been an improvement in the situation since the weekend when five people had been killed in violence and seven others had been shot and killed in security force action.

In Soweto, southwest of Johannesburg, the situation was generally calm despite isolated incidents of violence and [word indistinct]. Residents, some of whom who did not go to work, exercised (?national restraint). Train, taxi and private transport were operating but there were no bus services as drivers failed to report for duty.

Goldmining companies reported only very limited absenteeism ranging from 10 to less than 1 percent. Radio RSA's Pretoria news office reports that supermarkets in the capital are open for business as usual though most of their employees were absent.

In the Natal capital, Pietermaritzburg, 50 to 80 percent of the labor force reported for duty and in the rest of the province attendance varied from 0 to 100 percent. In the Eastern Cape most blacks heeded the call to absent themselves from work and most industries were closed.

Reports from the Orange Free State say it was business as usual despite widespread absenteeism as most firms used temporary workers, and in the Cape Peninsula most businesses were also operating as usual.

Spokesmen for commerce and industry said most coloreds or mixed race workers reported for duty but few blacks (?reported.) The spokesman said most of the absent labor force had made prior arrangements not to come to work.

Stayaway Rivals May Day Activity

MB161644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg June 16, SAPA — Early indications are that the national stayaway to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the June 16 uprising in Soweto was as big as the May Day stayaway, the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) said in Johannesburg today. In the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area, with the exception of the mining and public service sector, 90 per cent of African workers did not report for work. There were however many differences according to a regional and industrial sector breakdown, an LMG spokesman said.

In the PWV area less than 10 percent of black workers in the mining sector and only 37 per cent in the public service sector stayed away — a marked change from May Day. In the western Cape early figures showed a much larger stayaway than in May. While a general percentage for the area was not yet available, in the manufacturing sector 82 per cent of African workers and 24 per cent of coloured workers stayed away.

In the eastern Cape one hundred per cent of African workers was not yet available. No detailed figures were yet available for the Durban area but the group said one source estimated that between 60 and 80 per cent of African workers did not go to work.

A detailed breakdown of figures according to region and industry will be made available by the LMG later.

Johannesburg Workers Return

MB170714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0649 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 17, SAPA — Black workers streamed back to work in their thousands in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area early today after a massive stayaway yesterday to mark the 10th anniversary of June 16. However, some black commuter routes on the reef appeared to be quieter than usual.

PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] carried 80 per cent of normal capacity in Soweto early this morning, said Mr B. Plster, divisional manager for Soweto. Generally, passenger volumes appeared to be back to normal today and all drivers had reported for work, said Mr Pat Rogers, Public Relations Executive For Putco.

A spokesman for the SA Transport Services said trains in the Transvaal were full this morning. "It seems like a normal working day." Only 30 per cent of normal passenger loads were carried in the province yesterday.

The streets of Johannesburg, which resembled a ghost town yesterday, were restored to life this morning when black bus and taxi services resumed. Black townships on the east Rand and west Rand were bustling with commuters on their way to work. Shops which closed for the day yesterday reopened in Johannesburg and surrounding black townships.

Black workers also returned to factories, shops and offices in Pretoria where employers reported attendances of almost 100 per cent. Trains to Pretoria were running normally with their usual complement of commuters and PUTCO reported that its services to the capital were all back on course.

Black residents in townships of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi near Pretoria, Mohlakeng near Randfontein, Kagiso near Krugersdorp, Dobsonville west of Soweto, Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark, Kwathema near Springs, Wattville near Benoni, and Tembisa near Kempton Park said workers were going to work in their droves. They said things were normal, with buses and taxis providing normal services.

But in Duduza near Nigel, residents continued with their consumer and bus boycott launched about four weeks ago.

Trains 90 Percent Full 17 June

MB170617 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Suburban trains throughout the country are about 90 percent full this morning. Our transport reporter says there was a marked improvement in the number of commuters compared with yesterday when many black workers were absent from work. On the Witwatersrand the situation has almost returned to normal and in Port Elizabeth trains are nearly full and buses to black residential areas are running again.

PE Municipal Workers Stay Away

MB161520 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 16, SAPA — No black municipal workers arrived at work in Port Elizabeth today, the municipality said. But Mr Mike Shand, personnel director of the municipality, said essential services — such as ambulances and fire prevention — were not hindered. Black hospital workers in and around Port Elizabeth reported for work as normal as they were not affected by calls for a stayaway today.

Highest Response in Transvaal

MB161635 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1629 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 16, SAPA — The highest response to a work stayaway call today to commemorate June 16 was experienced by the Transvaal, according to the Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM]. In a press statement released in Johannesburg today, ASSOCOM said the eastern Cape, border and Pietermartizburg areas also experienced high stayaways but the Orange Free State, Zululand and Natal south coast showed virtually full attendance by black workers. Slightly below average attendances were experienced in the Cape Peninsula and in Durban.

"It is not possible for ASSOCOM to give a dogmatic assessment of the overal effect of the call for the stayaway, as many large corporations, including signatories to the Sullivan Code, had decided to either close for the day or to grant leave in lieu of time worked in advance in respect of June 16," the statement said.

"A number of smaller concerns simply did not open for business, whereas other businesses functioned normally by having made contingency plans in advance. Furthermore, a number of large and small transport operators did not run their normal services, which could have led to higher absenteeism than would otherwise have been the case."

Parents Guard White Schools

MB161259 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0655 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 16, SAPA — Hundreds of Johannesburg parents were out early this morning guarding white schools for fear that June 16 could bring trouble. Some school principals expected many children to stay away today and fairly high absenteeism rates were anticipated. Teachers, prefects and security guards were at many Transvaal schools early this morning to do a "last minute check for any suspicious objects" in the classrooms or on the school premises.

"It is better to be safe rather than sorry," said one father who guarded the school grounds in the northern suburbs for several hours this morning. "I do not think that anything will happen but I feel we must take precautions," he said. The father admitted that parents patrolling the grounds were armed and that the principal had hired an additional security guard for June 16.

One principal said several parents had asked that special precautionary measures be taken today. "We have complied with their wishes," he said. Transvaal Education Department schools will provide pupils with normal tuition today, but most private schools plan to give children alternative academic programmes explaining the relevance of June 16. Black schoolchildren under the Department of Education and Training [DET] will not attend school today. The DET rearranged the school timetable so that children would not be in class on June 16.

Soweto 'Calm'

MB161727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1724 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Soweto, June 16, SAPA — Soweto was generally calm today when thousands of people failed to hold commemoration services. Late today, Soweto was still quiet, but unlike earlier in the day, there were more people to be seen on the streets.

A barricade of burning tyres, stones, drums and other objects were laid on some of the main streets in the townships. All shops, filling stations and businesses in Soweto were closed for the day. Railway stations and bus terminals were completely deserted, and no taxis and buses operated. There were very few cars on the streets. No incidents were reported.

Telephone services — cut off completely last night — were still not operating for most of the day. However, they were restored late in the afternoon. A memorial service was held this morning at St Mathews Anglican Church at Emdeni township in Soweto.

Foreign Live TV Satellite Transmissions Banned

MB170717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0714 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 17, SAPA — All live satellite transmissions out of South Africa by foreign television networks have been banned. This was confirmed by the Senior director of news at the SABC, Mr Sakkie Burger. Mr Burger said it was not an SABC decision, but a directive from the Bureau for Information.

"We were informed by the Bureau last night," Mr Burger said. The ban would last for the duration of the state of emergency. "The reason is to determine responsibility for what is broadcast outside South Africa. "If material is recorded prior to the satellite, we may provide our facilities," Mr Burger said.

The Foreign Correspondents' Association co-vice chairman, Mr Michael Hornsby, criticised the move. He said: "Its just another screw in the censorship of news media which we deplore. "We don't know if we will protest as these statements of regret tend to lose their meaning sometimes."

New Restrictions Placed on Winnie Mandela

MB170636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0634 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, June 17, SAPA — Fresh restrictions have been imposed on Mrs Winnie Mandela. They effectively place her under night-time house arrest until Friday [20 June] this week and prohibit her from giving interviews to the press for the same period, according to her attorney Mr Ismail Ayob. He said, on the basis of a telephone conversation he had yesterday evening with Mrs Mandela, it appeared the restriction on media interviews applied only to interviews with news representatives in the Transvaal. He added he believed the order had been served on Mrs Mandela late yesterday afternoon.

Further Bans on Entry To Black, Colored Schools

MB161924 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] A ban has been placed on entry to various black and colored schools in the country, under the emrgency regulations. The ban is effective from today to 30 June. During this period no person may enter any school premises or building in the areas affected, or be present at these schools, without the permission of the Department of Education and Development.

Black schools in the following magisterial districts are affected: In the eastern Cape: Albany, Port Elizabeth, Uitnahage, Fort Beaufort, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Soemrset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria, and Bathurst.

In the Western Provi.ce, the ban covers the magisterial district of Wynberg, which includes Khayelitsha, Crossorads, Nyanga, Guguletu, and Langa, as well as Oudtshoorn.

In the Border area, the magisterial distircts affected are East London, Queenstown, King William's Town, Cathcart, Alliwal North, Dordrecht, Tarkastad, Stutterheim, Sterkstroom, Ugie, Barclay East, Elliot, Lady Grey, Maclear, and Indwe.

Also affected are colored and black schools in the following eastern Cape towns: Saldanha, Langebaan, Piketberg, Paarl, Atlantis, Wellington, Vredebnurg, Malmesbury, Ashton, Ceres, Roberston, Touwsriver, Swellendam, Worcester, Genadendal, Caledon, Macassar, and Somerset West.

AZAPO Meeting in Lenasia Called Off

MB161306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 16, SAPA — An Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] meeting to have been held at Lenasia's Gandhi Hall this afternoon has been called, an AZAPO spokeswoman said today. The meeting, scheduled for 3pm, was called off "in the interest for public safety," the spokeswoman told SAPA. She said the meeting could have taken place following AZAPO's successful supreme court application on Friday when permission to hold the meeting was granted, provided no mention was made of June 16, 1976 or the Freedom Charter.

Tutu Hopes for Negotiation; Finds 'Sullen Peace'

MB161512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 16, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, leader of the Anglican Church, today told a crowd of 400 people at St Mary's Cathedral Johannesburg that there was still enough goodwill for a negotiated settlement to work in South Africa. He urged the crowd who had come to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Soweto riots "to make it clear to the authorities that we don't want our country destroyed by the madness of apartheid."

Recent events had proved to him that there was a fund of goodwill between the races that made a negotiated settlement a feasible option for the country. These events incldued the funeral of anti-apartheid activist Mrs Molly Blackburn, attended by thousands of people in the eastern Cape, the recent visit by whties to Alexandra township to lay wreaths on the graves of unrest victims and the attempt by a group of whites to enter Soweto today to express solidarity with residents.

"Do you believe we have a great country" he asked. "Yes," the crowd responded. "Then for goodness sakes why are we allowing this country to be destroyed?" he asked.

Bishop Tutu told the crowd that although the government had allowed bona fide religious services to be held to commemorate June 16, he would never apply to a secular authority for permission to hold a service. While those in power favoured a distinctions between spiritual and material peace, "the Bible knows of no such false dichotomies", he said. "We are being true to our faith when we are concerned about justice and oppression, about hunger, about nakedness, about thirst, about how people live and die...

"Our faith demands us to speak out against injustice and oppression, to speak out and act for justice and humanity." "Peace, stability and security for all will come only when apartheid goes," he said. "But not as the government and its supporters determine as a process of reform. When will they understand they cannot reform apartheid?"

Bishop Tutu criticized the government for refusing to allow June 16 commemoration meetings from taking place today. During a tour of Soweto today, he found a "kind of sullen peace there". "But we will not have peace and stability and security in South Africa until the root cause of the violence and aggression is removed," he said.

He urged white people to work for a negotiated settlement and said this could be done by supporting demands which include ending the state of emergency, scrapping the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts and allowing all exiles to come home. "The only way we can survive in this country is together — black and white. The only way we can be free is together — black and white," he concluded.

After the service, the crowd sang Nkosi Sikelele — God Save Africa — and filed out of the church without any incidents taking place.

Eglin Says Party To Call For 16 June Holiday

MB161300 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1256 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 16, SAPA — The leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, gave notice today that his party would call on the government tomorrow to declare June 16 a public holiday and a day of national reconciliation. Mr Eglin announced at the start of today's proceedings in the House that he would move a motion to this effect tomorrow.

PFP To Open 'Temporary Missing Persons Bureau'
MB161517 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — The Progresssive Federal Party [PFP] announced today it had decided to open a "temporary missing persons bureau" and that the party would keep a computer record of all known missing people. According to a statement issues in Cape Town, "anybody who wishes to report that a person has gone missing or who wishes a PFP member of Parliament to raise the matter of a missing person with the police can telephone Caroline Knott at 021-465995 or Graham McIntosh, MP, at 021-458311."

Le Grange Reiterates Stand on Mosque Incident
MB162052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The government's view that genuine religious gatherings were not forbidden by the emergency regulations still stood, but abuse of this for political reasons could not be tolerated, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said tonight. Replying to debate on the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he referred to an incident last night when police fired tear smoke to disperse an illegal gathering at a Moslem mosque in Cape Town.

Repeating the essence of his statement earlier in the House of Assembly, the minister referred to a report in today's *CAPE TIMES*. It stated that about 1,000 people had remained in the Athlone mosque after a routine service to commemorate June 16 and quoted witnesses as saying it was a "peaceful" meeting.

Armed men had fired three shots at policemen from the roof of the mosque and one man who had attended the meeting had tried to run a policeman down with his car after the "illegal" gathering had been dispersed by police using tear smoke inside and outside the building, Mr le Grange said. Two men, one a white and the other an Asian, had been arrested and he was satisfied that police had used the minimum force during the mosque incident.

Mr le Grange said police had received information that armed men were attending the gathering. On investigation, the SAP had seen these men on the roof. The mosques lights had, for some reason or another, been switched on and off continuously. A "well-known vice-principal of a school" had addressed people outside the mosque with a loudhailer, saying among other things that the "state of emergency means nothing to us," that "we must not obey (P.W.) Botha's legalised murder," and that "Le Grange's dogs must be crushed."

The police captain in charge at the scene had warned local residents to remain in their homes and used a loudhailer to inform those in the mosque that their meeting was illegal, giving them a three-minute warning to disperse. The meetings organisers had shut the gates to the mosque grounds, and, amid shouts of "amandla", three shots had been fired at policemen from the buildings roof.

Because it was an illegal gathering, the police captain had ordered windows to be broken and tear smoke to be released inside the mosque, as well as outside.

After the meeting had been dispersed, one of the people who attended it had tried to run down a policeman with his car. Police had fired a shot but the man had was "apparently not hit" and drove away.

No further arrests had been made, Mr le Grange said. "I want to reiterate that .... police and the security forces will not in any way interfere with bone fide church or religious meetings ... but we cannot allow these to be used for political purposes," he said.

Speaking in the next debate, on the internal security Amendment Bill, Mr Ranji Nowbath (NPP [National People's Party] Nominated) said there would have been no need for Mr le Grange to explain police actions to the House if he had agreed to Mr Nowbath's suggestion to establish a "coordinated council" comprising representatives of the media and the authorities to inform the public of events.

Mr Ahmed Arbee (SOL [Solidarity] Eastern Transvaal) also referred to the mosque incident and called for a judicial commission of inquiry to be appointed by Mr le Grange to investigate the matter. "It leaves a bad taste in the mouth ... the sanctity of a mosque was not respected."

It could, of course, be argued that the people at the meeting had also abused the mosque's sanctity. The question was, however, whether people who wanted to commemorate the 1976 Soweto upring peacefully and within four walls should not be allowed to do so.

There were two versions of events at the mosque, one by the press and one by the police. Mr Arbee said he did not want to pass judgment but he appealed to the minister to appoint a commission of inquiry.

The chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said he had spoken to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, about the mosque incident. In due course, he would tell other MPs what had been said. He said he did not like to hear of incidents at mosques and in churches and he appealed to people not to use religious premises for political purposes. "There is evidence that some people are sheltering behind the doors of religious institutions," he said.

One could not expect "100 per cent discipline" from all members of the SAP. In last year's Inanda riots, some policemen had slept for only three hours a day while protecting lives and property.

House of Delegates Rejects Security Bills
MB170929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2359 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The second reading of the Internal Security Amendment Bill, which would provide for 180 days detention without trial, was rejected tonight by the House of Delegates. The rejection of the bill came after

approval of a motion by the majority National People's Party that the measure's second reading only take place "this day six months" — one of the strongest forms of Parliamentary opposition. During his reply to the debate, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said there was a real need for the bill to counter the security threat against the country but that "every rule in the book" had been used to oppose it. Referring to a report in yesterday's *SUNDAY TIMES*, which quoted the chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, as saying he had supported in the cabinet the decision to declare a national state of emergency, Mr le Grange said there was no difference between this and the principle of the bills desirability.

Rising on "a personal point of explanation" before the vote was put, Mr Rajbansi said his full statement had not been published in the newspaper report. He wanted to put it on record that he had supported the state of emergency's declaration "but that is not in conflict with our attitude to these two bills (the Internal Security and the Public Safety Amendment Bills)." There was "a difference between supporting legislation as a co-legislator," and supporting the state of emergency. Mr Rajbansi said he objected to Mr le Grange using a newspaper report to "belittle" him.

Mr le Grange said he was prepared to accept Mr Rajbansi's word that the report was not the full truth and also to "take the matter no further."

Le Grange Reacts

MB161939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1934 GMT 16 Jun 86

(Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The House of Delegates today rejected the Public Safety Amendment Bill and approved an amendment calling for the measure to be read "this day six months." Both the majority NPP [National People's Party] and opposition Solidarity approved the amendment — the strongest from of opposition to a bill.

Replying to the second reading debate on the bill, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he appreciated "straight talk" because he liked to know where he stood. But listening to the debate, he did not know what was happening. The NPP's spokesman on law and order, Mr Ranji Nowbath, had asked about two students who had allegedly "disappeared."

"My information is that they were detained after they were actively involved in an illegal meeting," Mr le Grange said. One of the students was detained because he was throwing stones. A case of stone-throwing was also being investigated against the second student. Parents of the students had been informed, as had an MP, Mr Y. Seedat (NPP nominated).

Responding to a point raised by Mr Mahmoud Rajab (Sol [Solidarity] Springfield) about the necessity for the legislation now that the emergency had been declared, Mr le Grange said the bill was not necessary purely because of "a single happening."

"This is just an amendment to an act which has been in effect since 1953," he said. "We propose that it should be a permanent measure to be part of the principlal act." The legislation was needed to cope with the situation in South Africa, but the House of Delegates had refused to help the government enact it. One reason why the emergency had been declared by the state president was that the delegates had been "playing around" with the bill for two-and-a-half months.

Replying to concern expressed about the exclusion of the powers of the courts from the bill, Mr le Grange said the exclusion was limited only to the extent of the legality of the legislation. Mr le Grange criticised Mr Poovalingam for saying he was against the bill because Parliament was not representaive. "If that is the case, he must be against every bill in the House."

After two months, the House had got no further than discussing the principle of the bill. Mr le Grange said he wanted to know where he stood. "Don't shunt me around from one standing committee to another." He had "leaned over backwards" with his proposed amendments until members had demanded that he accept their proposals. "Is that the method to reach consensus? Not as I understand it."

He also replied to points made by the deputy minister of environment affairs and tourism, Mr S.V. Naicker, that the police would only be friends of the people once Parliament was fully representative. Mr le Grange asked if Mr Naiker had read that police in the United States had received no praise after riots in Miami, Florida, nor the British police after riots in the UK, nor in Hong Kong, which had a fully representative parliament.

"I say it is nonsense to argue that there will be no appreciation for the police until we have a representative parliament," he said. "That kind of argument does not hold good."

Mr Naicker had also argued tht if the bill was read again in six months, MP's would have a clearer perspective on the matter. "You call the bill Draconian after two months — what will you call it after six months?" Mr le Grange asked.

Moving that the bill be read a second time, Mr le Grange said: "I know that I'm on my own, but I nonetheless put the bill a second time."

NPP, Solidarity Reject Bill

MB161932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The second reading of security legislation providing for 180 days detention without trial was rejected tonight by the majority National People's Party [NPP] in one of the strongest forms of Parliamentary opposition. At the start of debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, Mr Ranji Nowbath (NPP nominated), moved that the bill be read a second time "this day six months."

Referring to earlier debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which would provide for the declaration of "unrest areas" for three months or more instead of states of emergency, Mr Nowbath said this was an "issue of national importance," and that

party politics in the House were not relevant here. "There is nothing new to be said."

Also opposing the bill, Mr Ahmed Arbee (Sol [Solidarity] eastern Transvaal] said his party's manifesto committed it to rejection of bannings and detentions without trial. Detention without trial would only harden attitudes and turn peaceful opposition to the governments policies into violence.

There was a widespread perception that detention without trial was only a means of curbing opposition to government policies. People who were detained were being pushed "into the hands of the activists and revolutionaries."

Mr Arbee said that after the Soweto riots in 1976, the government and adopted "a security approach" instead of striving for a political solution to the problems. Now, in 1986, it was making the same mistake. Mr Arbee said the Internal Security and Public Safety Amendment Bills would "probably" be referred to the President's Council for a decision. "But I want to warn the President's Council to be careful in making its decision because what is being challenged here is the spirit of consensus and the concept of politics of participation."

The views of Parliament's three chambers and how the President's Council reacted to them would be of great significance.

NPP Offers Rationale

MB161806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The majority National People's Party [NPP] could not support the Public Safety Amendment Bill, Mr Ranji Nowbath (NPP nominated) said tonight. Speaking during the second reading debate on the measure, he moved as an amendment that the bill be read "this day six months". Mr Nowbath said the NPP had asked during a previous debate on the bill that it should be referred to the Parliamentary standing committee on law and order as it wanted to improve the bill by means of amendments. But this had not materialised.

He said his party realised that "time is out of joint and extraordinary measures are neded to deal with extraordinary situations". But the NPP believed the government already had "tremendous powers" to control such situations.

Mr Nowbath said that under the state of emergency, the public was being kept in the dark about detentions and this caused rumours and fears. The minister should let the public know what was happening. He suggested "close coordination" between the authorities and the media through the Newspaper Press Union, the Southern African Society of Journalists, editors and the Foreign Correspondents Association. His party would accept this as a temporary measure so that rumours about people disappearing under the emergency regulations could be checked. "Rumours have a bad habit of creating and spreading greater fear", he said.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol [Solidarity] Reservoir Hills) said his party understood the government's dilemma and the need for the powers contained in the bill. However, the opposition would not support the bill because the government was not representative of all the people of South Africa. Mr Poovalingam said statements that the emergency had made South Africa a police state were "absolute nonsense".

He said he abhorred and condemned as "barbaric" the car bomb attack in Durban on Saturday. Indians were loyal and patriotic and would not give the outside world ammunition to use against the country. Those who had planted the Durban car bomb had "played into the hands" of those who believed the state of emergency was necessary, he said.

Such people were the real enemies of South Africa, he said.

Mr Poovalingam said India under the late Mrs Indira Gandhi had imposed states of emergency to contain internal unrest and violence. Policemen had been stationed at almost every street corner. But nobody would label India as a police state. The difference in South Africa was that not everyone had the right to elect the government. "The root cause of our problems is that we do not have a representative government in South Africa. Because of this we cannot support the bill."

Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet (NPP nominated) said the minister was seeking "drastic" powers. Mr Abram-Mayet said the bill took away the right of the House of Delegates to "check the government's handling of the state of emergency". As he understood it, the state of emergency would have to be ratified by each of the three houses of Parliament at the next session to remain operative. But the bill removed this provision, he said.

Mr Mahmoud Rajab (Sol Springfield) said a negotiated political settlement was needed in South Africa but the state of emergency made this impossible as people who were regarded as leaders by their communities were being "picked up and locked up". He was against detention without trial. If people were guilty of a crime they should be indicted publicly, he said.

More From Le Grange

MB162028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2026 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — There were people in detention who may be urgently needed for dialogue in South Africa — but because of their activities it would not be possible to talk until law and order was restored, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to the second reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said South Africa could not have dialogue without law and order. "There are presently people in detention who may be urgently needed for dialogue — but because of their activities it is not possible to talk until law and order is maintained," he said. "Unless we do everything possible to have the proper maintenance of law and order we won't have the positive dialogue necessary for our future."

Replying to points raised by Mr Ahmed Arbee (Sol [Solidarity]

Eastern Transvaal), he said Mr Arbee had not given the correct figure for the number of people detained during the last emergency. In fact, a total of 7,996 people had been detained in the last emergency. Another 19,000 had been arrested and charged with serious offences flowing from the unrest. Of that number, about 17,000 had been charged in court.

Racial Code Provision Removed From Identity Bill

MB161203 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0916 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — The Identification Bill which provides for the issue of uniform identification documents has been amended by the standing committee to remove the racial code from the identity number. The bill was resubmitted today with amendments approved by the standing committee. In terms of the new bill, the identity number will comprise of a code compiled from the owner's sex, date of birth and whether or not he is a South African citizen. The identity number will now be referred to as the birth entry number and all identity numbers issued before the Population Registration Act of 1950 shall also be deemed to be birth entry numbers.

DPA Reports Expulsion of Detained German Trio

LD161723 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jun (DPA) — The three German citizens detained in South Africa, Theobald Kreiffel, Heinz Ernst, and Walter Hettig were released this afternoon. The Foreign Ministry in Bonn said the three were also expelled from the country at the same time. The fate of two other arrested Germans, Elisabeth Kistner and Eckhard Krahlmann, is still in the balance. A Foreign Ministry spokesman welcomed the releases but called on South Africa to withdraw the unfounded expulsions.

Reserve Bank Chief Denies Rand Market Intervention

MB160554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, says that although the international banking world is pessimistic about the socio-political situation in South Africa, understanding of the problems facing the country is far better than in the past. Dr de Kock told our economics news staff on his return from Switzerland where he had attended an international banking conference that the Reserve Bank had neither withheld dollars from the foreign exchange market nor intervened to prop up the rand. Dr De Kock said it was not the policy of the Reserve Bank to support the rand at a fixed price. It has allowed the currency to find its own level in a free market.

Information Bureau Issues State of Emergency Reports

MB170615 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information has announced in Pretoria that no incidents of unrest were reported up to 0600 this morning.

Press Conference Statement

MB171150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 17, SAPA — Eleven people died in unrest incidents across South Africa in the 24-hour period up to 6am today, the Bureau for Information said at its daily press conference in Pretoria today. There was no large-scale violence yesterday, a spokesman, Mr Leon Mellet, said. There was an escalation of unrest incidents yesterday in comparison with the previous days, but Mr Mellet did not release a complete report. The briefing was mainly confined to unrest incidents involving death.

The information supplied:

— A man was knifed and set alight at Munsieville on the west Rand.
— At new Brighton and Kwazkele in the Eastern Province two people were fatally wounded (by police) after the petrol bombing fo a municipal police patrol and an SAP vehicle.
— A man was "necklaced" at Port Alfred.
— At Fort Beaufort a man was fatally wounded (by police) during a petrol bomb attack on a police vehicle.
— At Balfour on the east Rand, a man was killed when the police fired to disperse two fighting groups.
— At Umlazi in Durban, unknown gunmen killed a black man. Police are investigating the death.
— In KwaNdebele at Klipplaatdrift and Vlaklaagte respectively, two bodies were found, one burnt, the other "necklaced."
— Two bodies with bullet wounds were found in Daveyton on the east Rand.

This brings the official death toll since the state of emergency was announced last Thursday to 42.

Petrol bombs were thrown at police in the Port Elizabeth area. Police made some arrests. The "ANC-planned" violence "which was to change the course of South Africa's future" yesterday did not materialise, Mr Mellet said. Indications were that most workers returned to their jobs today, he added.

The security forces would continue to take the necessary measures to maintain stability and counter terrorism.

No serious violence was reported this morning. The daily information given to the media at the Bureau for Information conferences reflected the factual situation in the country. Any suggestion to the contrary was false, he said.

Asked about reports that telephone services to black townships were cut yesterday, he said — to laughter — that this was due to technical problems, according to the Post Office. The Bureau would not supply a Post Office technician to explain why this should have happened all over the country on June 16.

Mr Mellet warned journalists not to pose questions at the conference to enable them to report on incidents. The extensive emergency regulations precludes reporting on security force actions. Reporters at the conference therefore cannot, in some instances, report on questions they asked.

The Bureau would not confirm a number of incidents because it would not comment on incidents it considered as minor.

Reporting on security force actions against reporters while carrying out their duties is also not allowed — even if these had been raised at the conference.

Correction To Information Bureau Death Tally

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1958 GMT on 16 June corrects the item headlined "16 June Statement," published in the 16 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page U 15, paragraph 4, line 2:
...state of emergency was called last Thursday to 29. Some 21... [changing 31 to 29].

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB150552 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English 13-19 Jun 86 p. 6

[Excerpts] DETENTIONS (Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] figures)

— Total Number of People Detained Jan-May, 1986: 2349
— Total Security Detentions Jan-May, 1986: 1718 (613 known)
— Emergency Detentions Jan-March: 631
— Number still in Detention on May 31: 451 (155 known)

According to the DPSC the number of detentions under security legislation is nearly nine times the number in the same period last year (when 190 people were detained). The names of two-thirds of those detained are not known to the DPSC.

DETENTIONS BY LEGISLATION

— Section 29, Internal Security Act: 136
— Section 31, Internal Security Act: 22 (1 known)
— Section 50, Internal Security Act: 1105 (373 known)
— "Homelands": 82

FATE OF 1986 DETAINEES AS AT MAY 31, 1986

— Released without charge within 48 hours: 11 (24)
— Released without charge after longer period: 139 (418)
— Charged, awaiting trial: 1 (24)
— Charged and acquitted: 0 (4)
— Charged and convicted: 0 (0)
— Died in detention: 0 (2)
— Still in detention: 61 (141)

APARTHEID EDUCATION

According to PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on education Ken Andrew, there are places for only 5,269 students at Department of Education and Training [DET] teachers' training colleges, while there are 2,767 vacancies at white teachers' training colleges. He said the most recent figures (1985/6) showed that total education expenditure was up by R937-million compared with the previous year. Of that, whites received R536-million (56 percent) and blacks R272-million (29 percent). He said there were 2.4-million white pupils (21 percent) and 4,2-million black pupils (63 percent. He added the DET had a shortage of classrooms for 193,575 vacancies for 205,000 pupils at its schools. These figures do not include shortages in the "independent" homelands.

LIQUIDATIONS

There were 941 insolvencies between January and March this year, compared with 602 in the same period last year. The number of liquidations was 674 compared with 828 between January and March last year.

CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID: SIDWELL DLEPU, 14

On May 28, Sidwell and all the other students from Hlengwele High School in Soweto left in three buses for Kelrksdorp, where they were to attend the funeral of a fellow student. The trip had been organised by the school and some of the teachers accompanied the students.

That night they went to the home of the deceased's parents to attend the vigil. Fifteen minutes after they arrived the police moved in and arrested the students and some of the teachers and allegedly struck them with sjamboks [whips] and batons. They were then made to lie down on the street where they were beaten again, before being taken to the Klerksdorp charge office and later to Stilfontein where they kept in an open cell without food, blankets or water until the next day. In the morning they were hosed down with cold water and told they were being held under the Internal Security Act and that they could be detained for up to two years. They were then moved to another cell.

According to Sidwell they were given two meals a day (porridge, tea and soup) and were visted four times a day, twice by black policemen and twice by white policemen. Sidwell said every time they were visted by the white policemen they were sjambokked and beaten severely. They were refused any other visits.

Sidwell's father visited the DPSC to find out about his son. He had not been officially informed about the detention. They were released after a week after the intervention of the school principal.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 30)

Scope, Vol 21, May 23, 1986 (Republican Press, Durban); *Catalogue of Photostats and Videos*, Fiona Cooper (not stated); Rhapsody, No 3697 De luxe Falcon Puzzle (Falcon Games ltd, England); *Gunn No 18, The Golden Lady* (Jory Sherman); *Soft Warm Rain* (Roberta Latow); *Praxis*, Vol 2, No 1 (The Ecumenical Action Movement, Athlone); *Een Stuk van mijn Ziel [A Piece of My Mind]* (Winnie Mandela); COSATU, [Congress of South African Trade Unions], *Workers of the World "Build Direct Links" says COSATU* (Southern African Labour Education Project, London); *AZANIA Frontline*, No 12, January 1986 (Azania Liberation Support Committee, London); *Azania Worker*, Vol 2, No 1, Spring 1985; *Azania Worker*, Double Issue, Vol 1, No 2/3 summer 1984

UNBANNED:

Trade Union Action on Namibian Uranium (SWAPO of Namibia, London) (for possession - still banned for distribution); *The Second lady* (Irving Wallace); *Bunny Girl*, March/April 1986 (Republican Press, Mobeni); *Gazelle*, Vol 1, No 5, April/May 1986 (Viclen Promotions (pty) Ltd, Turffontein; *Stern*, No 10, Feb 27 1986 (Gruner and Jahr AG and CO, Hamburg).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

Ahmed Kathrada, 57, former Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC] general secretary, was one of the eight Rivonia trialists who, with Nelson Mandela, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island.

Coming from an activist family, Kathrada first became politically involved at the age of 11. In the late 1940s he joined the then-legal Communist Party of SA and became chairman of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress.

He was one of the key Indian activist involved in forging closer links between the Indian Congresses and the ANC, He played a prominent role in the 1952 Defiance Campaign and was one of 156 Congress movement leaders charged with treason in December 1956. All were acquitted five years later.

During the 1950s and early-1960s he was tried, jailed and detained on several occasions. In October 1962, Kathrada, then TIC general secretary, became secretary of the first Free Mandela Committee. Shortly afterwards, when he was under house arrest, he went underground and joined the Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] high command. Six months later, in July 1963, he was one of the 17 ANC leaders arrested in Rivonia. In 1964, at the age of 35, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He is currently in Pollsmoor Prison.

VETERINARY SCIENCE:

The Apartheid Barometer last week quoted minister of Ecucation and Culture Piet Claase as stating there were no black students studying veterinary science at Pretoria University, which he characterised as the only South African university offering that course of study. In fact there are 52 black and two Indian undergraduates undergoing training in veterinary science at the Medical University of SA (Medunsa) near Ga-Rankuwa and one black student who is registerd at Medunsa for a PhD. The veterinary complex also includes an animal hospital treating 1,000 patients a month and a farm animal unit.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES on EPG Collapse

"The collapse of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group [EPG] initiative is an unmitigated tragedy," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 12 June says in an editorial on page 8. The cross-border raids that led to the initiative's collapse were the result of the "Botha's government's fundamentally hawkish cast of mind" and its determination to show the world that "South Africans" are not on the run but are well-placed to smash the ANC by force and are not afraid of world opinion and sanctions." It may also be true that "hardliners in the ANC are just as reluctant to negotiate." "Both extremes may feel that they have more to gain at present by persistence in the use of force. Whatever the truth, it is on with the violence and bloodshed with the hawks riding high and business confidence all but destroyed."

Mixed Review of Business Reform Plans

"The programme of political and economic reform contained in the PFE [Project Free Enterprise) is evidence of the commitment of South African big business to a restructured society," the *CAPE TIMES* says in another editorial on the same page. However, the report's proposals, "commendable though they are," are "likely to fall between two stools with the governemnt unwilling on one side to increase its own pace of inadequate reform on the say-so of business, and black spokesmen on the other unconvinced that the proposed reforms go far enough. Unless business can either bring real pressure to bear on the government, or else declare its own war on apartheid (in the way, for example, that General Motors did against beach apartheid in Port Elizabeth), it runs the danger of confirming the criticism already levelled at it — that it is all talk, but little action." Businessmen will undermine their credibility if they merely reiterate statements on the need for reform, but lack "something to show for their good intentions at the end of the day."

Attacks on Journalists Disparaged

Commenting on the attacks on journalists in Crossroads in a third editorial on the same page, the paper says that the journalists were simply doing their job, which "should be seen by all involved in the conflict as being as neutral as that of an engineer or ambulance driver." "It is a sad measure of South Africa's deterioration that keeping the public informed now entails risking lives only a short distance from central Cape Town."

P.W. Botha's Idea of Reform

In a column on the same page, Allister Sparks writes that President Botha "wants reform, but it has to be his prescription of reform leading to 'moderate' blacks — that is, those who are prepared to work within his system such as 'homeland' leaders and community councillors — being included in some carefully devised constitutional arrangement which will ensure that the whites and specifically the National Party, remain in control. His problem is that in attempting this he has destroyed the old apartheid ideology, and this has started a dynamic towards a more radical kind of change which President Botha does not want. Now he is trapped, still wanting change but not the kind that is thrusting itself to the fore, unable to move forward because in the present climate there are no credible black leaders willing to negotiate with him about his kind of change, but unable to return to the past he has himself demolished." There is "confusion in the ranks of his own people, many of whom are now accusing this man, who spent his whole adult life building up Afrikaner nationalism, of betraying it." "My guess is that it is the burgeoning growth of the right wing and the accusations of betrayal particularly that are getting to him." It is most likely this was the reason President Botha "demolished" expectations surrounding the EPG initiative "with a display of bellicosity that has left South Africa worse off than if no hopes had been raised

in the first place." With the cross-border raids, President Botha "has committed his country to a hazardous venture that will involve sanction and civil war. God knows where it will end, but as we move into the grim phase that now lies ahead let us not forget how we got there and how it might have been avoided."

Beneficiaries of Crossroads Violence

In another column on the same page, Tony Weaver writes that the destruction of the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension, and Portland Cement Works squatter camps and the current destruction of the KTC squatter camp means that the residents of the camps now have no choice but to move to Khayelitsha, a move which will satisfy the objectives of three groups: "The community of Old Crossroads, the South African Government, who have been trying for years to get the squatters to Khayelitsha and the police." The residents of Old Crossroads will benefit because land will become available to them and the community will be upgraded. The government will benefit because "at last it will be able to move the homeless to Khayelitsha without the stigma of sending in bulldozers and front-end loaders to destroy the camps with all the attendant bad publicity." The police will benefit because "the three satellite camps and KTC had become strongholds of 'progressive' organizations vehemently opposed to apartheid."

CITY PRESS Demands Crossroads Inquiry

Noting that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange and his police are quick to move in on any antigovernment protest, Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 15 June [date as published] asks in page 2 editorial: "Why, then, did we see — on our TV screens — thousands of armed men stalking the streets of Crossroads, unhindered by equally visible units of Le Grange's police?" "Why, then did we see the police in Crossroads doing nothing to stop those armed men as they gathered to kill, loot and burn?" "Why, then, is Le Grange and the rest of President P.W. Botha's cabinet doing nothing to investigate police failure to end the violence at Crossroads?" "We want an inquiry, we want a full inquiry, and we want it now! PS: Le Grange might do well to consider the following: The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] has given notice of its intention to throw the government out of office, and its support in the ranks of the police is swelling. Unless Le Grange pulls in the reins, and soon, those sinister 'unidentified and armed white men' may one day tire of leading raids into Crossroads and look elsewhere..."

BUSINESS DAY on EPG Sanction Call

"The Commonwealth EPG fears that unless sanctions are imposed South Africa will experience the worst bloodbath since the Second World War," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 13 June says in an editorial on page 6. "Oh, come now! If the EPG is not constructing a moral rationale for what it intends to do anyway, then it has been reading far too many lurid accounts of the ferocity of the 'Boer'. Or perhaps it harbours in its collective subconscious a fear of the Africa described in Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* or Naipul's *A Bend in the River*. Wise men, indeed!"

Killing the Future

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 13 June carries on page 10 an article by Franz Auerbach saying that "civil disorder has reached frightening proportions in South Africa, but figures seem to have lost their impact." He says that people tend to generalize in "our race-obsessed country" and cites a case of a stoning of a white man in Soweto by black youths who said that whites "teargas us and kill us" even though this particular man was involved in education, a case of a stranded black motorist not wanting to ride with a white journalist because he feared being beaten up, instances of whites believing most blacks are violent and therefore urging others to shoot more quickly in unrest situations, and the clashes between rival black groups. "If we cannot stop the killing now, we are sowing dragons' teeth for the future." "Perhaps we should start by expressing our sorrow and concern about those who have lost their lives, no matter what their ethnic or political 'slot'." He suggests burning candles on 16 June and meeting at non-racial peace rallies "to express a wish for an end to the killing." "It seems certain that if we, the ordinary citizens, do nothing in this national tragedy, we are doomed to endure a very bitter future."

Military Influence Analyzed

The paper's London Bureau reports on the same page on a speech by David Willers to Royal United Services Institute in London. Willers said that it was questionable whether the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] ever stood a chance of bringing about talks between the ANC and the government "in the light of the growing power of the military on South African policy." The EPG ran up against the same constraints " 'on its ability to influence events as have the liberal business lobby and the churches and the universities.' " Since the concept of a "total strategy" was devised, "it has proved increasingly difficult to reconcile diplomatic initiatives with military responses." He said this explained the timing of the May cross-border raids. He said the regime perceives itself to live in an increasingly hostile environment and that "given these perceptions, the regime naturally turned to instruments of coercion and war." Scholars now recognise that "one could no longer approach the military as though its sole function was defense against external attack." Because P.W. Botha took so seriously his national security setup, his warning of further external attacks had to be taken seriously particularly in view of the South African perception that they were facing an "undeclared war." The position of moderates had been undercut by the situation. " 'At bottom the erosion of civilian authority in South Africa has also eroded the search for the middle ground, and we may have to brace ourselves for a period of protracted regional tension before matters return to normal in Southern Africa.'

SOWETAN on 'Sensible' EPG Report

In an editorial on page 4, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* on 13 June says that "apart from the inevitable predictions of a bloodbath the Eminent Persons Group sees worldwide economic sanctions as the only way to avoid disaster in South Africa." The EPG believes that the Commonwealth must cut links with South Africa and the rest of the world must follow suit. The EPG also thinks the government is unwilling to effect many "major democratic changes to make the country non-racial. The government, with their obvious powers, believes they can contain the unrest." The fact that the report does not make much of the raids into neighboring countries is "diplomatic silence" which shows the "sincerity" of the report. The "tone and dignity" of the report

make Dr Dennis Worrall's attempts "to paint a negative picture of the EPG" look "rather ridiculous." "It is a sensible document."

Focus on Unrest

"If anyone still had any doubts that South Africa was being led into an age of dictatorship, in which the last lights of freedom and dissent are extinquished, they must surely be removed now," begin Nat Diseko and Themba Molefe in a "Focus" article on the same page. They compare the situation with the raids of 1977 and say that "after the repression of 1977 the Government thought it had successfully contained unrest and dissent. But this was not to be." Since 1984, violence has become endemic. "Repression only serves to bottle up discontent and the latest crackdown could only serve to harden attitudes." "If the repression of 1977 failed to restore peace in the townships, it remains to be seen whether the Government's latest tactics will work. It can only be hoped that history does not repeat itself because this time, the price to pay might be too high."

"Joe's Burg" Urges Fundamental Change

In the "Joe's Burg" column on page 5, the writer says that in the Soweto revolt against the use of Afrikaans in education in 1976, the people were really saying that they wanted fundamental change in the system of education. But instead of addressing this legitimate issue, the government clamped down on dissent and believed, falsely, that it had obliterated Sharpeville from people's minds. "Very little has changed in this country" and if you asked the man in the township if his life was better, he would say no. He does not care about having a drink in a hotel, that some apartheid signs have been removed, or that he has been told he is a citizen of a "banana republic within the borders of South Africa," which he knows is wrong. "He is still underpaid, often, and is disadvantaged in the job situation because of the political situation in the country." He does not care that he can buy his house in Soweto but wants to be able to buy a house any place he wants. His children still receive a poor education, in part because the government churned out so many underqualified teachers. He demands the removal of the Group Areas Act and will feel bitter until the Population Registration Act is ended, for a simple reason: "It is on the basis of this law that we are classified into whatever the Government desires, so that they can determine who has the vote and who has not. That is the bottom line. At the same time, the Government must know that people are running out of patience. That proverbial patience of Job is gone."

TRANSVALER on EPG Failure

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 12 June says in an editorial on page 22 "now that the Commonwealth Group's —ironically named the Wisemen's — so-called attempt at compromise in South Africa has failed, it is clear that South Africa will have to pull its own chestnuts out of the fire." The Commonwealth Group's mission has failed for two reasons. First, because the group wanted to eliminate the white voice from government, and second, the group had no feeling and understanding of the complexity of the South African situation. They had intended to bring about a Lancaster House conference which implied a total takeover of power. "President Botha has emphasized what aspects of the South African situation are not negotiable in any agreement."

VADERLAND on NP Victory

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 12 June says in an editorial on page 8 "in these turbulent times it is redeeming that the National Party [NP] could win the Johannesburg City Council by-election thereby ensuring control of the City Council." Although the percentage poll was not high — and there was reason for this — the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] were effectively dealt with. It shows clearly that city voters have confidence in the NP and reject the PFP. A victory for the PFP would have increased the prevailing tension. It would have put Johannesburg on a collision course with central government. "This is something that could be least afforded."

STAR on Press Restrictions

In an editorial on page 12, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 14 June says that it may be that 16 June will pass quietly and this will be attributed to the emergency regulations, although this will not justify these "harsh extra powers." Equally, activists could challege the bans and proceed with their plans and mobs may set out spoiling for a showdown. For the reader of the South African press, they will be no guarantee of knowing what is going on. The regulations permit the Commissioner of Police, if he chooses, "to decide what news will be permitted." "It could be an offence to comment on the conduct of the security forces and it is an offence to publish 'subversive' statements — which could range from inciting opposition to the government to undermining public confidence in the state of emergency." "There is no great clarity on how strictly the State or the courts will interpret these drastic prohibitions. Undoubtedly the media will be obliged to practise self-censorship, and readers will have to realise they may not be getting the total story." The paper promises, however, that it "does not plan to hamstring itself excessively." Within a reasonable interpretation of the law, "we intend to give our readers as much information as possible at this critical juncture in the nation's affairs."

Gibson On Press Restrictions

In his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page, Rex Gibson discusses the new restrictions on the press and says that many people are "going to have to learn to live with rumour and unfounded speculation in days to come, because those are going to be by-products of the ferocious restraints on information which the Government deems necessary to enforce its state of emergency." One such rumor was that Bishop Tutu had been detained, which many people wrongly believed. However, it may be hard to refute such rumors because the press is "expressly prohibited from revealing who has been detained without official permission. Some names, you can be sure, will never be revealed." "It is sad to report that the Government seems to believe that it can be the sole supplier of news about tumultuous events — and that this somehow will have more credibility, make people feel more secure, than if honest newspapers do a straightforward job on reporting soberly on all aspects of what is happening." Looking at a worst case scenario, "the emergency regulations permit reporters to be kept away from all disturbances," making the Bureau for Information the sole source of unrest information. "The Commissioner of Police, if he so wishes, can assume the power to prevent publication of any news or comment, confiscate an edition of a newspaper or simply stop it publishing until the emergency is over. The government is not noted for its reluctance to apply its own laws." Some editors have

not been able to get copies of the new law. "In one sense, they may be lucky. Some of the provisions are so ludicrously wide and farreaching that I would be surprised if the courts did not throw them out on those grounds. Nevertheless the message is clear: the government believes the path away from violence is also the path away from a properly informed public."

Hope Still Remains

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun cites a number of news reports showing "just how far the country has already polarised," which narrows the range of options for a peaceful settlement. However, he notes that there are still some positive developments. The fact that the Indian and colored parties had "demonstrated their independence and willingness to use the constitutional machinery to thwart certain highly controversial and unpopular Government legislative plans" was a "healthy brake on the white-dominated Parliament and must have caused many Government members to rethink the wisdom of the proposed measures." Second, the Natal/Kwazulu indaba should not be written off as it was hammering out what could be a constitutional model for all of South Africa. "Sources intimately involved in the indaba said this week that theirs was truly 'the only show in town.' Once a smooth multiracial system based on true democratic principles (allowing for the majority to dominate) had been established in Natal, there was no reason why the system should not be extended to the rest of the country, they said." A third positive development was the businessmen's Project Free Enterprise [PFE]. "If businessmen throw their weight behind the PFE plan and pressure the Government to do the same, something positive must surely emerge."

Mandela Must Be Freed

Dr Eschel Rhoodie, "who in 1977 eventually blew the whistle on the 'information scandal' and who now lives in the United States," "talks" to Garalt MacLiam on page one of *THE STAR* Weekend section. Rhoodie says that P.W. Botha could make a "historical contribution" to South Africa "by going out on a limb to restore confidence in this country." One way of doing this would be to entrench fundamental human rights in a one-document constitution and "a step in this direction, for an interim period, would be a wholly independent constitutional court which would do nothing other than rule whether or not any entrenched clauses had been violated." At least two members of this court should be prominent judges from the five Western countries. He believes such a move would "take the sting out of 99 percent of the ANC propaganda campaign." He says the things that effect the blacks are everyday things like decent houses, wages, freedom of movement, and others. Once these things were negotiated he believes that both blacks and whites will support power-sharing because they will know their rights will be protected. "But first, Mandela should be freed. If Mr Mandela were a free man in South Africa, he could play a major role in bringing about a powers sharing which could work in practice." A problem is that blacks, as well as many whites, do not trust the government and to increase their trust, you mist give them assurances their basic rights will be protected. The government needs to create a document of fundamental human rights with which Mr Mandela and his supporters can agree. He says he is afraid of Mr Mandela or Mr Botha occupying a presidency with the power the current president has and believes the presidency should be "restored to what it used to be." He says a lot of whites are wondering if he could disavow violence then, why can't he disavow violence now. "They are saying that Mandela's power lies in the fact that ANC policy, as long as it perpetuates violence, attracts attention and a sense of power, but the moment the ANC has to play the game according to the same rules as the others, then it is lost."

Rule of the Big Stick

Under the above headline, reporters from Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 13-19 June report on the front page that "South Africa faces tougher international sanctions, massive internal repression, an unprecedented blackout on information and the most tense June 16 since 1976 following the declaration yesterday of a national State of Emergency. The crackdown — heavier even than last year's — has also raised the possiblity of Monday's general stayway being extended through the week." Trade unions were among the hardest hit. "Anger expressed yesterday at the crackdown could spur hundreds of thousands of workers into a a bigger demonstration than was intially planned." Rough estimates placed the number detained as up to 1,000. Hundreds of other went into hiding.

Vigilante Gang in High School?

The paper reports on page 3 that "two high school pupils of Tembisa, East Rand, this week claimed they were part of a gang o f vigilantes set up by the township mayor, Lucas Mothiba." One student said that he was "offered money and trained in the use of a firearm in preparation for the elimination of activists this weekend." The weapons training had been carried out by the East Rand Administrative Board policemen. Another student said the mayor had showed him 30 handgrenades and several firearms in his office. Although he had been given money, he had not yet been trained in using firearms. He said: " 'We were told to report back on the 14th (Saturday) to finalise details of who were supposed to eliminate and how.' " The first student said he was shown a picture of the Student Representatives Council president of the local school and told that if he were eliminated there would be no more trouble.

Cape Town Violence

Tony Weaver of the *CAPE TIMES* reports on pages 4 and 5 of the *WEEKLY MAIL* concerning the violence at the KTC squatter camp. He says that "on Monday this week, in a carefully planned military operation, the police and the viiglantes made their move on KTC. With police moving in front, the vigilantes first attacked the Zolani Centre, focal point of aid distribution to the estimated 33,000 refugees left homeless in three weeks of destruction in the Crossroads satellite camps." "I watched as the police stood by and observed the vigilantes torching the Zolani Centre." "I watched later in the day as police Casspirs moved ahead of vigilantes, firing teargas and birdshot at KTC residents trying to defend their homes against vigilantes. I watched as the vigilantes milled around the Casspirs, and the police waved to them and cracked jokes. On Tuesday I watched as three Casspirs and two Hippos moved in front of a crowd of more than 1,000 vigilantes and led them into KTC for the attack. Less than 30 minutes earlier, I watched as police fired teargas canister after teargas canister at KTC refugees advancing in an attempt to repel the vigilantes." As a result refugees had no chance against the vigilantes. He says that newspaper reports that police were trying to separate the factions "boggles the minds of observers

who have been in there for the past four days."

Black PFE Support Doubted

Duncan Innes writes on page 11 that this week's Project Free Enterprise is very similar to the Federated Chamber of Industries' Business Charter, and that while he can understand why the business community wants to rescue capitalism, "in my opinion their current strategy to secure this end leaves much to be desired." While PFE wants the establishment of an Economic Participation Body with both management and labor represented, "my guess is that most independent black unions will steer well clear of particpating on a body like this, first, because they were not involved in setting it up and, secondly, because they are suspicious of anything which smacks of support for free enterprise." National Union of Mineworkers' Chril Ramaphosa has said that " 'Experience has show it is too late for free enterprise to save the country. Workers want a socialist system because all they have experienced from free enterprise is poverty and low wages.' " Moreover, a recent survey conducted by Mark Orkin shows that 77 percent of blacks in major metropolitan areas favored socialism as the country's future economic system. While the government would attribute this to communist agitation, Innes would say that "black people's experience of racial oppression in South Africa is closely linked to their experience of exploitation as workers." The free enterprise system has denied them a living wage and high profits have allowed whites to live in luxury. "It is thus hardly surprising that increasing numbers of black people do want to throw the free enterprise baby out with the bathwater of apartheid." The problem with PFE intiatives is that most black people do not see them as producing meaningful change. Black people have heard statements of intent. "What they want now are deeds. They do not want white initiatives which are imposed on them; what they want is that whites recognise some black initiatives for a change."

Former Police Chief Interviewed

On page 13, Phillip van Niekerk interviews Brigadier T.J. Swanepoel, the police chief who takes credit for crushing the Soweto revolt in 1976. Swanepoel says he would come out of retirement if called on to do it again. " 'I made my mark. I let it be known to the rioters I would not tolerate what was happening.' " He says that politicians could not be trusted, including the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, and that police " 'must be left alone with their minister to take action as necessary to restore law and order in South Africa. Law and order must be restored at all costs in South Africa. Not in two or three years times. Now. If it goes on for another year the economy of South Africa — to use a harsh word — will be gone to hell. We must use as much force as ncessary. We must stop making concessions to the rioters.' "

BEELD on Commonwealth Pressure

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 13 June says in an editorial on page 8 that "the ominous cloud hanging over South Africa means only one thing and that is we can prepare ourselves for fiercer storms than those that have broken over South Africa in the last few turbulent years." Commonwealth pressure in the form of sanctions seems inevitable. In Europe and America wider economic sanctions are being planned. The present pressure has much in common with the spiral of violence in the country. Just as violence begets violence so too does sanctions. What happened years ago in the sporting arena is now happening in the political-economic sphere. One demand leads to another. "Someday when all the existing structures, good or bad, have been circumvented, prosperity, freedom, and equality will emerge from the ruins."

SUNDAY TIMES on Emergency

"Let there be no illusions about it: under the state of emergency South Africans have been comprehensively stripped of their civil liberties on a scale unprededented in the past four decades. It is tragic — but it was probably inevitable," a front page editorial signed by *SUNDAY TIMES* editor Tertius Myburgh says in the 15 June Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English. "One thing must be recognised: a state of emergency may provide a breathing space; it is not a solution." "There has to be another kind of life beyond June 16. The priority, therefore, must be the speediest possible return to normality. Then the last vestiges of wicked apartheid must be eradicated swiftly, visibly and with such finality that the government can honestly proclaim it to be dead — and be believed when it says so." "It must obviously, be achieved through negotiation. And when this begins, whites should know that they cannot choose blacks' leaders for them; most of the leaders have already emerged and some of them are in jail or in exile. This is a hard, unavoidable fact." "Foreigners must abandon their desire for a quick fix and realise that South Africa is caught in a transition process which will continue for many years." "It is time, too that they began to demand for the Government's adversaries the same pure democratic values that they now exact from Pretoria. Nothing will have been gained if we simply changed the colour of the Government without changing its methods. What is it they are trying to eliminate, racism or repression?" This year we are prevented from commemorating Soweto Day, but "South Africans of all colours should nevertheless observe the solemnity of the day and share with their brethren the painful memories it recalls. For it is only by sharing each other's pain — and dedicating ourselves to avoiding its repetition — that we will achieve a future that is free of emergencies."

EPG Failure Analyzed

In an editorial on page 28 the *SUNDAY TIMES* says "The Eminent Persons Group [EPG] initiative was at best an idea before its time." "What went wrong? First, the EPG were unrealistically expected within a very short space of time to engineer an instant solution to intractible national problems that have been exercising fine South African minds for generations." "Second, in their report the EPG make a convincing assessment of the problems, confusions, dilemmas and deceits which characterise our national politics. But having called foul on the chief player, the South African Government, they prescribe a solution guaranteed to ruin the whole game — sanctions.""Third, the obvious fact remains that neither of the main nationalist parties involved feel they have reached a sufficient balance of attrition to justify negotiations in good faith. Culpability for the breakdown in this particular initiative will long be a subject of dispute." "The best that can be said of Pretoria's actions is that they were wilfully precipitate in their attacks on the ANC bases and the issue of the booklet on why not to talk to the ANC. And the ANC can justifiably be accused of being unwisely dilatory on the central issues of control of violence, participation of other leaders in negotiations and the forum of discussion."

SUNDAY TIMES Censored

Another editorial says "This issue of the *SUNDAY TIMES* does not contain all the information we would have wished to publish. It has been censored, not by a Government official with a blue pencil sitting in our office, but as a result of the emergency regulations imposed on us by the Government." "We protest against these restrictions, but — within a reasonable reading of an unreasonable law — the *SUNDAY TIMES* will give its readers as much information as possible."

Huntington Strategy

Richard Steyn, editor of the Natal *WITNESS* and a 1986 Niemann Fellow at Harvard University, says on page 28 of the *SUNDAY TIMES* that "Professor Sam Huntington, eminent Harvard political scientist, smiles wryly at suggestions that he is the master strategist of the P.W. Botha administration." A 1981 article he wrote at the invitation of the Political Science Association of South Africa suggested "the kind of course the South African Government might pursue if it were interested in democratising the country gradually," and was latched on to by reformist elements in the Botha administration. "How has P.W. Botha measured up to the Huntington criteria? The answer is not very good. Perhaps his most fundamental error has been to arouse expectations rather than lower them." "A master reformer is always a coalition builder. While Botha has managed to cobble together a coalition of white, coloured and Indian interests in order to push through vital constitutional change, he has made little headway in the most vital area of all: the black constituency." Another key element in the Huntington strategy — keeping one's opponents off balance by making consessions they haven't asked for — has not been done in South Africa. At some point in the last 5 years, Huntington says, the government "fell behind the demands of the situation." "For reform to be successful, good timing is essential." "Huntington is best described as cautiously pessimistic about the prospects of resolving the fundamental dilemma of South African politics: Whether the country is a society of individuals or a society of ethnic communities." Race definition of any kind is dangerous if built into a constitutional system. "The most important thing is to create a society in which everyone has equal rights." "If South Africa succeeds in reforming itself from within, its achievement will be unique. The chances of its doing so — while not impossible — are not propitious, in Huntington's view. Divisions are widening rapidly within white and black ranks." "Yet the alternative to negotiated reform is stark — the likelihood of increasing repression under a form of white dictatorship, eventually to be supplanted by a black dictatorship after civil war. Surveying the deteriorating situation in South Africa from his Harvard classroom, Huntington reflects anew on the aptness of Alexis D'Tocqueville's famous saying: 'The most perilous moment for a bad government is when it seeks to mend its ways.'"

White, Black Attitudes

Brian Pottinger and Max du Preez write on the editorial page on the effect the beginning of the current phase of unrest has had on whites and blacks. Whites have become more pessimistic, or, "put another way, realistic. Blace pessimism merely deepened." The Institute of International Affairs survey shows how pessimistic whites are after an initial burst of enthusiasm over Nkomati and the tricameral parliament — "more than 70 percent of whites believe South Africa is heading for a Namibian style civil war. The second effect — one might deduce — has been to hasten rather than retard white willingness to get on with the business of scrapping petty apartheid." The exception is in the small white towns of the Transvaal. A third effect is that "despite the growing swell of violence, whites continue to endorse the principle of a new constitution for South Africa — even if they are a little confused about its content." There is also an increasing willingness among whites to accept the principle of negotiations with the ANC. The lesson of the polls is clear: "White reformist attitudes have not yet been substantially deflectd by the violence and, in those areas were the government gives even the smallest reformist guidance, there is usally a corresponding softening of white attitudes." Mark Orkin, director of the community Agency for Social Enquiry, says there is a broad band of conditional disinevestment supporters among blacks who could move either one way or the other, and "there has been a consirable toughing of black opinions in regard to methods used for political ends." One survey shows overwhelming support by blacks for the principle of boycotts. Orkin puts black political support at 31 percent for the ANC, 14 percent for the UDF and other groups, 16 percent for Bishop Tutu, 8 precent for Buthelezi and Inkatha, 8 percent for pro-government groups, and 24 percent do not knows.

Qoboza on 16 June

Percy Qoboza writes on the op-ed page of the *SUNDAY TIMES* on the events of 16 June 1976 in Soweto and says "We have never learned the lesson of '76. The Government still believes it can solve political problems by using force. Until such time that it comes to the realization that the security forces can never replace sensible negotiation with the true leaders of our communities, that violence will continue." "This cycle of violence must be broken by honest negotiation carried out by people who must accept the inescapable truth that unless they learn together as brothers, then they will perish together as fools. The Government must accept that gradualism such as it espouses is not on. Not as a negotiating starting point. What we need now is a bold, unequivocal statement of intent. A commitment to demolish all the structures of apartheid. A programme of action, based not on the perceptions of the National Party but on the broad aspirations of all our people. It's the only way. The only choice between peace and chaos."

President Blind to Reality

Jon Qwelane in his page 13 "Just Jon" column in the Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 15 June calls President Botha "out of touch with reality or — as some of us suspect — you are blind to the intensity of feeling against the abhorrent apartheid policy, half-baked reforms notwithstanding." "Do you and your cabinet colleagues ever take a minute off your heavy schedule of deliberating over banning orders, detentions and other reforms of repression to give a thought to the true feelings of the majority of this land?" "With due respect to you Sir, are you so petrified of the Right that you dare not take the inevitable step of releasing all political prisoners, unbanning political parties, totally and unqualifiedly acknowledging your past errors, and allowing the majority to decide who must rule them?" "Finally, Mr President, do you want to go down in history as the 'almost' man, as the man who got so near yet ended being so far away? Do you?"

Black-White Compromise

John D'Oliveira writes in the "Cross Purposes" column on the same page on the consequences of a black-white confrontation. "If neither side will compromise, if the situation in South Africa deteriorates into a civil war in which the full white military and para-military power is used against a significant proportion of the country's black people; if a large enough number of individual whites decide to take up arms against their black countrymen, hundreds of thousands of people will die and this country's vital infrastructure will be devastated." "The problem is that both groups are so certain of the rightness of their particular cause, so biased in their approach to the other side, so blinded by conviction — that the end justifies the means." While the "White establishment wants to delay for as long as possible the inevitable coming of one-man-one vote and all that this implies for South Africa and the South African economy" the blacks see "the apartheid facade crumbling and they want to bring it down." "I know that it is difficult to urge blacks to be patient and to eschew violence as they try to speed up change. But will blacks not understand that, after the killing has stopped, they might well inherit nothing more than the burned-out husk of a once-prosperous (if racist) country." Whites too "cannot win in the long run" if they do not share reasonably with their black compatriots now. "Both sides should think very carefully before much more blood flows and before much more damage is done to the infrastructure that must sustain both black and white in the years ahead."

SUNDAY STAR on State of Emergency

"If the announcement of the State of Emergency threatened to plunge some South Africans into despondency, a realisation of the consequences should waken us all to the need for action" says a page 16 *SUNDAY STAR* editorial. "It will surprise no one, but the authorities never questioned for a second whether they were to blame for the sorry state of the nation; nor was there any apology or admission of failure." "Instead, there is the familiar defiance; the metaphorical telling of the world to go to hell." "Because the last emergency solved no problems, the Government has seen fit to decide it must have been because the curbs on the Press were not harsh enough. This time the curbs are hurting — hurting the ability of newspapers to provide information on what is happening in the country. Unfortunately, many people prefer to have reality hidden from them." "Tomorrow is June 16. Let us all, black and white, ponder our individual and corporate culpability in allowing violence to take hold. Then let us go forward determined to force our politicians to talk to one another and to their enemies to make sure our country does not bleed to death."

White Schools To Reflect on 16 June

On the same page an article explains why the Black Sash Education Committee has called on white schools to "treat June 16, 1986 as a day for reflection on the events which began in June 1976 and which continue to have repercussions to this day." The holding of a special assembly or a debate or special prayer was suggested as whites were "tragically ignorant of circumstances governing the lives of fellow South Africans, and had to be reminded of why June 16 was now a day of rememberance for the majority of the country's citizens." "Is it then (according to an anonymous respondent to the Black Sash's letter to schools) 'poisoning the minds of our children' to tell them of the events of June 16, 1976, of what led up to them and of the following 10 years? Is it (as one principal suggested) a 'gross audacity to attempt involving our pupils in your politics?'" "Is the suggestion of a special school assembly to show respect and solidarity so threatening to the security of the State that it requires a visit from security police to principals warning against a response?" "We suggest rather that the concept of 'Bantu education', which was introduced in 1953 by Dr H.F. Verwoed, and which continues under the guise of 'separate but equal' in 1986, is a far greater threat to the security and safety of all who live in South Africa." "It is the National Party government which has introduced politics into white schools — their politics. They are the threat to the security of the State. Educators should be informing their pupils as fully as possible about the events, particularly in education, which have taken place over the past ten years."

Black Leadership Encouraged

On the same page Petr Storey, chairman of the South-Western Transvaal District and a former president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa as well as an ex-president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) writes on why he abdicated his high postion in the church. "My decision to vacate the leadership of the Methodist Church in the South-Western Transvaal district is a contextual one — a small contribution to the momentum for change in South Africa." The church has sought to "identify the essential evil at the heart of apartheid and to speak out unequivocally against it," to "care, as practically as possible, for apartheid's victims," to "seek Christian strategies to end unjust rule and to shape a new South Africa," and to "demonstrate the church's own lifestyle as an alternative to apartheid." "People — white people especially — are afraid of a future under black leadership" but "any new South Africa will be governed by the majority — by blacks. One of the ways therefore, in which the church can contribute to change is by being a working model of the future: visual aid, offering South Africans a chance to see not only non-racialism, but black leadership at work." "An international abdication of white leadership and an intentional encouragement of black leadership, seems to me to be vital." "How can we in the church be a model for the future, preparing South Africans to trust themselves into that future if we are not yet entrusting the leadership of the church to its black majority?" "As new leaders take responsibility for the future and destiny of the church, which is a microcosm of our society, a growing number of white South Africans will find their fears were groundless and a growing number of black South Africans will see that leadership as a sign of hope."

Survey of South African Whites

Page 17 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* carries an article on the white opinion survey commissioned by the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) which reveals "the majority of white South Africans are pessimistic about the future and see large-scale internal violence and upheavals ahead — and not all of them believe the security forces will be able to control the situation in the long-term." The survey titled "What Do We Think?" was conducted before the current state of emergency by the head of the department of political studies at the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU). "Yet despite the fact that the majority of whites firmly believe a civil war cannot be avoided far fewer believe that black South Africans have legitimate grievances." The unprecedented drop in the value of the rand, soaring inflation, foreign debt crisis, and the mounting disinvest-

ment and sanctions campaign has increased the "perception among the white South Africans that they are under threat and levels of pessimism have also increased, according to Professor Deon Geldenhuys who headed the research team." "This gloomy view of the future was shared by both male and female and by English and Afrikaans speakers" said Geldenhuys. "As regards the survey findings as a whole as they reflect on domestic issues, Professor Geldenhuys states in his conclusions that the 1986 survey indicated steady moves towards verligtheid [enlightenment] on certain issues." Concerning sanctions it was revealed "while further raids into neighbouring states would in all probability bring full economic sanctions against South Africa much closer, over 80 percent of whites believe they should be carried out." "Supporters of right-wing political parties displayed the greatest faith in the economy to withstand the pressures of sanctions. On the opposite side of the spectrum the vast majority of PFP [Progressive Federal Party] supporters believed that economic sanctions would damage the economy." "According to Professor Deon Geldenhuys, Afrikaans speakers felt more threatened than their English speaking counterparts." Regarding talks with the ANC most of the whites interviewed felt "the South African Government did not need to negotiate with the African National Congress in order to find a solution to the country's race problems. Negotiations with SWAPO were supported by almost 53 percent of those interviewed.

Sanctions Will Affect West

On page 18 Michael Chester looks at the consequences of sanctions on South Africa. A study prepared by the Production Management Institute reveals that a "trail of economic devastation" would follow sanctions on South Africa. "The shock report estimates that if boycotts of SA exports should be only 20 percent effective, the toll would mean 90,000 white and 343,000 black workers being forced out of their jobs. If boycotts became 50 percent effective no fewer than 1.1 million jobs would go, causing reverberations throughout the economy — overall incomes would plunge by R2,600 million a year." "The Production Management Institute profile also points out the heavy costs that the Western powers would have to shoulder in any wide-scale trade sanctions, not only in the loss of a very lucrative export market but also in the impact on their substantial investment inside the country." Also to be counted is the "enormous dependence of the Western bloc on the strategic minerals that South Africa supplies." Despite the endeavours of the countries of southern Africa to reduce their dependence on South Africa, the executive director of the institute, Dr Frank Carlisle, "reckons that at least 14 neighbouring states are heavily if not critically dependent on economic relations with South Africa — not least by the provision by SA of more than 1.5 million jobs for their nationals."

Western View of SA

In the "Review" section of *THE SUNDAY STAR* political correspondent David Breier writes on page 13 that South Africa this week finds itself under a "general state of emergency, a massive security crackdown with many detentions, a plummeting rand, a huge work stayaway, threats of sabotage, and other attacks on the state. And to top it all, the Western world plans more sanctions." The South African Government is baffled by this attitude while the West believes the government has brought the situation upon itself. However, "the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, appears to have the answers. He told Parliament when he announced the state of emergency that he was ready for the world." A minority of South Africans within the "system" believe that the "West, including the EPG has deliberately or naively allowed itself to be used by communist forces bent upon taking over Southern Africa." The only strategy the system has yet devised "is to use extreme security measures to wield an economic threat against weak neighbouring countries, and to reform without handing over power." But, the perception of the mass-based groups inside South Africa and the view of the world at large is that "'a white minority has the real power in South Africa and owns most of the wealth. This must change. The present system cannot be reformed. It must be replaced by black majority rule." Their strategy is "that the present South African system must be weakened and made to relent. The most effective means is economic sanctions. Between these two perceptions of South Africa there is such a vast gulf of understanding, as to be apparently unbridgeable." The power factor is at the center of this gulf. "The EPG states that there can be no negotiated settlement in South Africa without the ANC. It says the breadth of the ANC's popular support is incontestable. But the South African Government, in its letter to the EPG, state the ANC insists negotiations be limited to the handing over of power and not the sharing of power." "What it boils down to is that the Government acknowledge the ANC as violent but refuses to acknowledge its own actions as violent." "Another significant difference in perceptions concerns the government's reform policy. The Government has marketed this as a genuine abolition of apartheid and real attempt to share power with all race groups" while the EPG states the "reform does not seek to end apartheid but to give it a less inhaman face." The concpet of economic sanctions is also surrounded by a difference in perceptions. "The Government believes these will increase suffering as they will put more blacks out of work and have economic repercussions on neighbouring countries" while the EPG "believes these 'economic measures' are the only peaceful means to pressurise Pretoria into change." "The Western perception is that the Government has become utterly embittered and has accepted isolation — and to hell with the consequences."

State of Emergency Not Necessary

In his "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 15 of the *SUNDAY STAR* "Review," Peter Sullivan questions the necessity of the state of emergency declared by the state president. "President Botha virutually told Parliament that if the two security bills which would allow wider powers to policemen and their Minister had been approved, it would not have been necessary to have a national state of emergency. But what powers do police need which they do not already possess?" "It seems from his speech, that it was largely because he was annoyed that the other two Houses of Parliament had refused to pass his abhorrent laws. That is powersharing the PW way: either you do what I want or I will get my own way some other way." Regarding the curbs on the Press, "the Government doesn't have to 'censor' by savagely cutting out pictures and words which offend the Act. Self-censorship is so much more insidious — and far more effective."

Effects of Isolation

Harry Schwarz, member of Parliament for Yeoville, in his "Talking Cents" column on the same page writes "there are people in South Africa who believe it will be good for the economy

to have boycotts and sanctions. There are others who believe that it will be better to live in isolation, free not only from foreign influences but also pressures." But, "boycotts, sanctions and disinvestment and isolation will not come in one package, all at once. The process is an accelerating one, with different countries taking varying steps, but with more and more of the harsh medicine coming from the countries South Africa least wants it from namely its main trading partners." "Those who believe they are better off without outside influence and regard the benefit of this as an adequate tradeoff for loss of know-how; technology; variety of products; cultural, social and business contacts; exchange of information in medicine, the human sciences, and all the other disciplines that make up our intellectual life, are in for a shock." "Isolation, boycotts and sanctions are bad for South Africa, they are bad for economic upliftment of the underprivileged, bad for the reform process. They will increase unemployment and right-wing backlashes. They will turn South Africa into a battlefield for extremists and the centre of the political scene will, in the absence of real leadership, collapse."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Pledges Continued Support for ANC

MB161308 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] President Kaunda today said Zambia will continue to support the African National Congress in spite of South African attacks. The president said Zambia has taken a strong stand on the issue and in spite of South African threats it will continue to support the freedom movement.

Speaking in an interview with (David) [name indistinct] of Thames Television in London, he said no amount of bombing will intimidate Zambia into abandoning its position on apartheid. He said Zambia's solidarity does not worry him because there are sacrifices that have to be made in life for just causes. The president said the fear of being bombed out of existence by South Africa does not make apartheid right. He said Zambians are united on the issue and no amount of bombing will wipe their conviction out of them.

RSA Plans in Hand; Reagan 'Disenheartens'

MB150534 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda today directed all district councils to demolish illegal squatter compounds and settle people elsewhere, to increase the country's security. Officially opening the seventh Lusaka province annual party conference at Shongwe, Dr Kaunda said that squatter compounds had become a burden to the party and its government, because the majority of [words indistinct] find refuge in the compounds which have no proper [word indistinct] system.

And speaking at a press conference, President Kaunda said he had declared a partial military mobilization, in view of an impending massive attack by the racist South African regime. He said at the press conference at Shongwe National Service Youth Camp, which preceded tha opening of the seventh Lusaka provincial party conference, that he had declared the military mobilization last night after information about South Africa's plans had been obtained following the arrest of nine whites, two of them on the mines.

He said two whites who had been arrested on the mines had fed classified information into computers about the locations and operations of the mines, (?for providing) to South Africa The president also said that he was disheartened as chairman of the Frontline States with United States President Ronald Reagan's mild reaction to South Africa's declaration of a state of emergency. Dr Kaunda said he was (listening) to Reagan's reaction [words indistinct] in which he only regretted the action, (?but) Britain had also [word indistinct].

Anti-Smuggling Cooperation Pact Signed With Zaire

MB151006 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Zambia and Zaire have adopted a 7-point program aimed at combating smuggling and other vices. A communique issued at the end of a 6-day meeting of the regional joint permanent commission of the two countries in Kitwe called for measures to curb smuggling of goods between the two countries. Other measures (?are meant) to create regional trade promotion exhibitions.

ZIMBABWE

Party Says Leaders to Dispose of Wealth

MB151017 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] In a statement issued after its meeting in Harare, the Central Committee of the ruling party, ZANU-PF, says members of the committee who have acquired property contrary to the leadership code have agreed to dispose of them immediately. At a meeting, the first secretary and president of the party, Comrade Robert Mugabe, called for unity and strongly condemned regionalism and tribalism.

The statement says the exercise of disclosing property by the party leaders will be extended to other members within the hierachy of the ruling party. The statement says that the Harare meeting also discussed the resignation of Comrade Charles Duke from the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe to join the ruling party. The party reaffirmed its position of welcoming all persons from any minority parties to its ranks.

More From Umtata

MB151002 Umtata Cpaital Radio in English
1100 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] In Zimbabwe, leaders of the ruling ZANU-PF party have come under renewed pressure to get rid of wealth they have acquired since taking up top government positions. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe cracked the whip at fellow party leaders at a Central Committee meeting of the party in Harare yesterday.

Howard Barrell has more:

[Barrell] Mugabe, who is himself a man of modest and disciplined lifestyle and tastes, was the major force behind the ruling party's adoption of a leadership code at its last congress held 2 years ago. The code lays down strict limits on wealth that may be acquired by party leaders.

At yesterday's Central Committee meeting of the ruling party, Mugabe said he took a serious view of those leaders who were poor at independence but had taken advantage of high position to mass wealth and property. All members of the exclusive party Politburo have not declared their property and assets and these were read out at the Central Committee meeting yesteray. These declarations have been checked and scrutinized. All Central Committee members were also required to declare their property and assets. This process would soon be applied to the lower levels of the party leadership, Mugabe added.

President Banana Visits Poland, Meets Jaruzelski

For reportage on the visit to Poland by President Canaan Banana, including the exchange of dinner speeches with General Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, see the Poland section of the 16 June East Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.